THE Bombay Gazette

No. 55,473—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
28th Octr	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000
4th Nov.	DELHI	8000	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA,	10500
18th "	MOREA	11000	—	—
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	12500	—	—
1912				
6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	—	—
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	—	—
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	—	—
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	—	—
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	1050	—	—
9th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
20th "	*ARCADIA	7000	—	—
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	—	—
30th "	MARMORA	10500	—	—
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	—	—
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	—	—
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" sailing on the 28th October, proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at PORT SAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of York	7810	....	....	1 Nov.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	26 Oct.	9 Nov.	...
City of London	9000	11 Oct.	4 Nov.	21 Nov. For Calcutta	
City of Benares	6974	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Athens	5591	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan, '12	...
City of Birmingham	7000	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	16 Jan. '12
City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1911	8 Jan. '12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	17 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6529	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan	16 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	15 Mar.	25 Mar.
City of Athens	5591	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4672	...	25 Mar.	17 Apr.	..
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	13 Apl.
City of York	7800	12 Mar.	3 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6529	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	578	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	819
" Liverpool.	604	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes. Campbell & Co., Ld.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Cap'n	To Sail on or about
a President	3310	Bremer	8th November.
b Kanzler	3000	Schutt	19th November.

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 9th October, 1911.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	26th Oct.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2181	Fri.	27th Oct.	6 a.m.†	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	30th Oct.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 26th Oct. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday 25th October, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi. Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire,

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on or about 2nd November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A. Steamer on or about 28th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Aracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

24th October, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
CABINS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1911
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Dec. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	...	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4039		1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6048	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5895	S. Chunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	G. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5930	R. Dannecker	27th April "
a Austria	7588	G. Raicich	27th " "
Caina	6017	P. Pavissich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6048	B Cobol	27th June "

a Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 500
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" Class to London via Trieste ...... " 579 to 614 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 900 to 1038 *
Second Class to Trieste or Venice ...... " 350
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back " 530
" Class to London via Trieste ...... " 429 to 449 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back " 633 to 723 **

*Fares according to class of railway.
** Fares according to Route on Railway,

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ...... Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back 675
Saloon Class to London via Trieste ... " 529 to 594 *
" Class to London via Trieste and back ...... " 833 to 963 *
*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Fr. Ferdinand	6048	B. Cobol	25th Oct. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co,

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

CALCUTTA BRANCH will open 1st November, in Bankshall Street.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected,
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Karachi
Amritsar
[illegible]ng
Paket
Taiping (Perak F. M. S.)
Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Malacca
Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)
Klang (F. M. States.)
Seremban (F. M. States.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Saigon
Manila
Cebu
Hongkong
Canton.
Foochow
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque D'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

A. I. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND...... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

QUERY No. 1.

Are you losing money by keeping an accumulation of old Jewellery and old silver hoarded up?

Many people have old Jewelry lying by, never used, which might be converted into cash or up-to-date ornaments. We buy old silver or gold in any condition for melting value. We make a speciality of remounting old Jewelry in modern designs. Ornaments discarded as being old-fashioned can by remounting be given a fresh period of usefulness in accordance with modern taste.

QUERY No. 2.

Are you seeking knowledge in artistic and beautiful Jewelry?

You will find at our Show Rooms a veritable Treasure House, while the prices do not soar to heights above the average asked anywhere in the word for artistically designed and finished goods that carry quality of the highest order in all respects.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
JEWELLERS, AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.
Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ...... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ...... $ 16 750 000
Gold Reserve Fund ...... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH
JOHORE,
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
Do HONGKEW
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application,

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Fully Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	"	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	"	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—41, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad
Baku
Batoum
Bokhara
Bombay
Calcutta
Chefoo
Colombo
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Karachi
London
Moscow
Newchwang
Odessa
Paris
Peking
Samarkand
Shanghai
Tientsin
Vladivostock
Yokohama

And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Bombay
Calcutta
Changchun
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Hongkong
Honolulu
Kobe
Liaoyang
London
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Peking
Ryojun (Port Arthur
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital ...... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ...... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ...... " 5,75,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

Telephone No. 1718.
Telegraphic Add: TEXACOH, BOMBAY.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS
OF
HIGH GRADE
KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OI

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test.
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

GRESHAM BUILDING, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JUST UNPACKED
SINGAPORE
RATTAN CHAIRS, SETTIES, TABLES AND EASY-CHAIRS
in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.
An article suitable for the
DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.
Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show
AT
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.
THE ITALIAN STORES.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, consuming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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ents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd. Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "MANTUA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1911 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of November, 1911, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 16th day of October, 1911.

S. B. BROACHA,
Sheriff of Bombay

EXHIBITION OF OLD BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the public by HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of Bombay, at 6-15 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 29th November, 1911, and will remain OPEN DAILY thereafter until 5th January, 1912, between the following hours:—

WEEK DAYS... .... 4 p. m. to midnight.
SUNDAYS .... 3 p. m. to 11 p. m.

The admission at the gates will be Re. 1. Sailors and soldiers in uniform and children under ten at half price.

Books of coupon tickets will be issued to ladies or gentlemen at Rs. 15. These books contain afternoon and evening admission coupons, two for each of the 38 days above stated. 76 coupons in all. Holders of these coupon books have the right to obtain one family coupon book at Rs 10 to cover admission for the same period of one lady or two children belonging to their families.

School children under 17 years of age can obtain a coupon book through the Head Masters of their schools at Rs. 10 only.

The Exhibition Club is known as "Clubland" and gentlemen desiring to become members should apply through a member of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition. A list of Committee members can be obtained on application. A Clubland ticket, which covers admission to the Club and to the Exhibition also as long as it is open, costs Rs. 25 and further tickets for the ladies and families of members can be had at reduced rates.

The Committee reserve the right to alter the rates for admission and for tickets at any time without notice. All tickets are issued subject to the printed rules, a copy of which will be given to every ticket holder on application.

—The office of the Exhibition is situated at the West Gate, Esplanade Road, where all enquiries and applications for tickets should be made.

J. S. WARDLAW MILNE,
General Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

COPIES of the GENERAL GUIDE to the DELHI DURBAR RAILWAY, with maps, are obtainable at Re 1 per copy on application at the Office of the Undersigned or of the Station Superintendent, Victoria Terminus.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 10th October, 1911.

A CERTIFICATED MATERNITY NURSE, of the City of London Lying in Hospital, is open to immediate ENGAGEMENT, Address Mrs. W., care of Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Chemists and Druggists, Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Engineer, Junagadh State, Junagadh, upto mid-day of the 1st November, 1911, for SUPPLY of 150 tons of first class KARWAR TEAK and 100 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK, delivered at Verawal Bunder, by instalments within three months of date of contract.

The Logs should be of sound Timber without shakes, large knots, hollows or flaws.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. S. DAVIES, M. I. C. E.,
Chief Engineer, Junagadh State.

Junagadh, 19th October 1911.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

SPECIAL TIME TABLE FOR NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

NORTH-EAST ROUTE.	NORTH-WEST ROUTE
Corridor Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi.	Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur, Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.
DOWN.	DOWN.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30
Delhi............... A. 6-57	Delhi .... A. 8-45
UP.	UP.
Delhi .... D. 22-45	Delhi .... D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

QUICK DESPATCH OF GOODS TO DELHI.

A Special through Express Goods Train is now running daily by the Broad-gauge route for the conveyance of Motor-Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th October, 1911.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Owner & Manager . MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

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5 Minutes' walk from Girgaum Tram Terminus.

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MASTER OF MIRACLES AND MISSIONARY OF MIRTH.

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"KING OF HANDCUFFS."

Mr. Raymond extends a cordial invitation to the Police and the Constabulary, to Ship Officers, Prison Officials and others to bring upon the stage handcuffs, leg irons or police or prison restraints, devices of any kind or from any country (in good working order). Mr. Raymond is prepared to accept any reasonable challenge or attempt any possible feat or special test. Those desiring special performances, tests, or wishing to issue challenges should address Mr. W. Saunders, Business Representative, three days prior to enable publication of same and arrangement of the programme accordingly.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 5; Dress Circle, first 4 Rows, Rs. 4; Last Rows, Rs. 3; Gallery, Re. 1, Boxes for 4, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.

Plan at S. ROSE & Co., where seats can be booked.

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Half Owner & Manager...MAURICE E. BANDMANN,

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GRAND

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A Sovereign Remedy for all Complaints is
AN HONEST HEARTY LAUGH!

If you want a hearty laugh
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If you feel you're out of sorts
And you can't be satisfied
} See "Martha" the Bucking Elephant.

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Children, Half Price at Matinees only.

NOTICE:—Special Trams running from Girgaum and Grant Rd., after every Performance.

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column,

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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NOTICE

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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CLAIMS PAID..................	£ 28,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED.........	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1911.

TO BE ISSUED DEC. 15.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE CHRISTMAS LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of the "Bombay Gazette" will contain the following among other Stories:-

THE THREE NECKLACES,
By
SIR A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.

THE BANKER AND THE BREACHES BUOY,
By
J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE.

AN AMAZING CHRISTMAS,
By
GUY THOME.

THE MYSTERY OF AN OUT STATION,
By
EMMA BROOKE.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS PARTIES,
By
LADY KNIGHTLEY OF FAWSLEY.

THE CHRISTMAS OF THE WASTREL,
By
TOM GALLON.

A ROPE OF SNOW,
By
FRED M. WHITE.

THE DIAMOND BROOCH,
By
THOMAS COBB.

THE WOMAN AND THE CHILD,
By
ANNE WARNER.

THE STORM IN THE NIGHT,
By
CHARLES EDWARDES.

A WOMAN'S PRIVILEGE,
By
A MACLURE WARNOCK.

SOME UNEXPLAINED GHOST STORIES,
By
CLIVE HOLLAND.

THE FAKIR'S CURSE,
By
C. B. REDFERN AND H. CARRINGTON SMITH.

THE STRANGE CONDUCT OF MR. MERRIDEW,
By
CLEM FRANKS.

THE LONE FAQIR,
By
ARDERN HULME.

JUVENILE STORIES.

THOSE DREADFUL DONNELLYS
By
MADGE SCOTT SMITH.

Application for advertisement space should be made at once to GENERAL MANAGER.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.
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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

Market is closed on account of Divali Holidays.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1911-1912 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate Rs.
Oct. 1911. Bengal	39,90,000	84,15,100	44,25,100	......
Sept. 1911. Bombay	Nil.	10,51,900	10,51,900	......
Total ...	39,90,000	94,67,000	54,77,000	......

Seven Auction Sales of Bengal Opium and six months' Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate Rs.	Actual. Rs.	Better than Estimate. Rs.	Worse than Estimate. Rs.
To end of Oct. 1911. Bengal............	35610000	47636050	12026050	......
To end of Sept. 1911. Bombay	Nil	1248100	1248100	......
Total ...	35610000	48884150	13274150	......

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 24th October.

916. Detail of Parades.—

Wednesday the 25th instant—Commanding Officer's Parade. Parade as strong as possible at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with Caps. Band and Drums will be in attendance.

Subject—

1. Part II Infantry Training, Sections 59 to 74, Fire Discipline. 2. Battalion drill.

Friday the 27th instant—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p. m.

917. Maxim Gun—Officers Commanding Cos will please submit to the Adjutant's office by Wednesday the 25th instant the names of two members per Coy who are willing and recommended for course of Instruction in the Maxim Gun duties.

918. Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

Thursday, the 26th inst "F" Coy,
Saturday, the 28th inst "A" Coy.
Sunday, the 29th inst "G" Coy.
Monday, the 30th inst. "D" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

919 Rifle Club—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for Matches 20, 21 and 22 on Friday 27th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

The Miniature range at Carnac Road will be open for Matches 19, 20 and 21 on Saturday 28th instant from 3 to 5 p.m. and Sunday 29th instant from 9 to 11 a.m.

920. Signallers—The Signallers of "E" Coy will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a. m. on Wednesday 25th and Saturday 28th instant and every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday until further orders.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Prospectus of Military Tournament competitive Events of the Exhibition may be seen at Head-Quarters where entry forms may also be obtained.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR B. W. R. PENNINGTON COMMANDING.

Bombay, 21th October.

255. Parades - Saturday 28th October 1911:—Nos 1 and 2 companies, Gun Drill at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5-30 p.m.

Parade at Grant Road Station at 5 p. m.

Train will leave Colaba at 4-10, and Church Gate at 4-45 p.m.

Cyclists proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

248. D R F Class.—A D R F Class will commence on Wednesday next 25th instant. Members who are desirous of joining this class will parade at the old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7-15 a m on that date.

Dress :—Plain Clothes.

249. Gun Layers Examination.—The Gun Layers qualifying Examination for the season 1911-12, will be held at Middle Ground on Saturday 28th October.

250. Gun Layers Class.—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m. Members desirous of joining this Class will parade with the qualified layers on Saturday 28th October.

256. Viceroys Competition—The Viceroys Competition will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday 29th October. (First stage). The train will leave Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

258. Musketry—Spoon Competitions will take place on conclusion of the Viceroys Competition.

Ranges 600 and 800 yards.

A suitable train will leave Victoria Terminus at 7-18 a.m.

251. Military Tournament Competitive Events.—Members wishing to enter for any of these events to be held in connection with the exhibition of the Old Bombay can see the prospectus at Headquarters, on or before 28th October, together with entrance fees.

257. Orderly Sergeants—Orderly Sergeants for the week ending Sunday 29th October 1911.

No. 1 Company. Sergeant A. Spilling.
No. 2 Company Sergt A. W. Barker.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

Rifle shooting match B. V. A. vs. R. G. A. Sergeants Mess, Colaba.

Sunday, 22nd October.

Results—Won by the B. V. A. by 139 points.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Names.		Range 200	Range 300	Range 500	Total.
Gunner Hayward	...	31	32	31	94
Sapper Leedam	...	30	27	33	90
Sergeant Forbes	...	27	33	31	90
Sapper Howard	...	29	31	29	89
Gunner Thomson	...	31	27	30	88
Sergeant Clyne	...	29	26	31	86
C S M I Faber	...	29	28	29	86
Sergeant Gubbins	...	29	29	26	84
				Grand Total ...	707

R. G. A. SERGEANTS MESS.

Names.		Range 200	Range 300	Range 500	Total.
C S I Kearsey ..	...	30	28	30	88
Sergt Higgins...	...	26	26	29	81
S S rgt Alexander	...	27	27	27	81
R Q M S Golding	...	17	26	25	68
Sergt Baker ...	...	21	24	21	66
R Q M S Waters	...	23	21	21	64
C Q M S Henry	...	16	23	23	62
Sergt Cassidy...	...	21	22	15	58
				Grand Total...	568

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the weekended th October on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week......	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 18,000	Rs.	Rs 26,000
Or per mile of Railway	57	127	......	184
For previous 13 weeks of half year	1,01,404	3,89,401	388	4,91,193
Total for 14 weeks	1,09,404	4,07,401	388	5,17,193
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year............	7,600	23,672	......	31,272
Per mile of Ry..	54	168	......	222
Total to corresponding date.	1,04,167	2,96,747	2,176	4,03,090

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 5,272
Increase to date ....Rs. 1,14,108

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL RICE.

The first forecast of the winter rice crop of Bengal, 1911 :—On an average of five years ending 1909-10 the area under winter rice in the territory to which the forecast relates represents about 26·5 per cent. of the total area under winter rice in British India.

Character of the season.—The rainfall in April and May, though defective, was sufficient for the preparation of seed beds and for ploughing. The monsoon arrived a few days before the normal date. but the advance was of a temporary nature. In June the rainfall was slightly defective in Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Khulna and Saran, but it was above the average in the rest of the province. The rainfall in July was insufficient in many districts, and transplantation was delayed in consequence. In the early part of August there was good and sufficient rain in many districts, and satisfactory progress was made in the work of transplantation. The rainfall, however, was insufficient in the districts of Hooghly, Howrah, Cuttack and Balasore. In Cuttack and Balasore there were good showers in the beginning of September, and prospects improved considerably in these districts. The rainfall in September has been generally favourable in most of the remaining districts for the growth of the crop.

Area sown.—The total area sown with winter rice this year is estimated at 19,175,800 acres against 20,947,400 acres of last year. The normal area under the crop is returned as 19,932,100 acres. The decrease in the area sown this year is due to want of sufficient rain during the season for transplantation.

Outturn.—From the summary of the district returns appended to this report, it will be seen that seven districts report more than a normal crop, viz., Bhagalpur (118 per cent.), Muzaffarpur (117 per cent.), Darbhanga and Sambalpur (112 per cent. each), Champaran (104 per cent.), Saran (102 per cent.), and the Sonthal Parganas (101 per cent.). Twelve districts report crops between 90 and 100 per cent., four districts between 80 and 89 per cent. and six districts between 70 and 79 per cent. In the remaining four districts the outturn of the crop is reported as follows :—Howrah (55 per cent.), Hooghly and Singbhum (50 per cent. each), and Balasore (39 per cent.). According to the district officers' estimate the provincial outturn works out to 91 per cent. of the normal.

BENGAL COTTON.

The second report on the cotton crops of Bengal October, 1911 :—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10 the area under the cotton crop in the territory to which this forecast relates represents about 0·3 per cent. of the total area under cotton in India.

Explanatory.—This report deals with the progress of sowings and with the condition of the standing crop since the publication of the first report in August last.

Character of the season.—The early crop is most important in Ranchi, where it covers about half the total area under the crop in the province. The less important districts are the Sonthal Parganas, Angul, Manbhum and Singhbhum. The weather conditions have been generally favourable in these districts. The late crop is chiefly cultivated in North Bihar, Cuttack and Singhbhum. Fair progress has been made in sowings of the late crop. In Bankura, Cattack and Balasore sowings have not commenced as yet. The condition of the standing crop is reported to be favourable. In parts of Saran and Darbhanga, however, the crop was damaged to some extent owing to heavy rain.

Area sown.—The area sown with early cotton is reported to be 60,037 acres against 34,614 acres of last year. The large difference is due to the revision of figures in Ranchi in the light of the recent survey figures. Up to date, 27,907 acres have been sown with the late cotton crop. Last year's area under the crop was 33,388 acres.

BENGAL INDIGO.

The preliminary forecast of the indigo crop of Bengal, 1911:—On an average of the five years ending 1909-10, the area under indigo in the territory to which this forecast relates represents about 37·9 per cent. of the total area under indigo in British India.

Explanatory.—With the exception of a few acres in Nadia, indigo is cultivated only in Bihar districts, chiefly in North Bihar and Purnea.

Character of the season.—Sowings began at the normal time, and in the early part of the season until June last weather conditions were generally favourable. The defective rainfall in July and excessive rain in August considerably affected the outturn from second cuttings in the important districts of North Bihar. Injury by insects was caused in Champaran and Muzaffarpur.

Area sown.—The area sown this year is estimated at 108,700 acres against 117,000 acres, the revised figures for last year.

Outturn.—In the important districts the percentage outturn of the crop has been reported as follows :—

					Per cent.
Champaran...	...	...	...	...	85
Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	96
Darbhanga...	...	...	...	...	75
Purnea	...	...	...	...	67
Saran	...	...	...	...	92
Monghyr	...	...	...	...	62

The outturn of the crop in North Bihar and Monghyr works out to 85 per cent. and in other minor districts in Behar and Bengal to 72 per cent. The estimate for the whole Province is 84 per cent. of a normal crop. According to the District Officer's estimate the total yield of the crop for the Province as a whole works out to 24,315 factory maunds.

According to the estimate of Messrs. Moran and Company the outturn of the indigo crop this year is likely to amount to 24,000 factory maunds.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution having been removed on the 1st October, 1911, to the newly built spacious quarters at Matunga from its old premises at the Chunam Kiln Road, which were occupied by it for over half a century, it is considered very desirable that the general public should be informed of this fact. I am therefore to request you to kindly publish the information in your paper. The school was so far back as 1843 established at Sewri by Dr. Buist. It was maintained for several years by subscription from the public and its management was consequently in the hands of private individuals. Its objects are the reformation of juvenile delinquents arrested by the police and the encouragement of apprenticeship amongst the working classes. In 1857 when it stood in urgent need of funds to meet its immediate wants and to ensure its stability for the future, the sons of the late David Sassoon came forward and offered Rs. 30,000 and the old premises. The School was then re-organised as a Government Institution under the denomination of the "David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution" and its management was thenceforth vested in a committee of trustees. Several members of the David Sassoon family have also contributed large sums towards the construction of the new buildings at Matunga. The School is worked under the provisions of Act XIX of 1850 and is maintained by a Government grant-in-aid and interest on the donation of Rs. 30,000 referred to above. Government also bear the cost of feeding and clothing the boys and their medicine charges. The boys are taught their vernaculars, drawing and a little of English and the following trades:—(a) Carpentery ; (b) Blacksmith's; (c) Turning in wood, brass and iron work; (d) Painting; (e) Spinning and weaving.

Every exertion is used by the managers of the School to find employment for youths who have been trained at the Institution. The wholesome discipline maintained in the Institution and the strict but judicious supervision exercised over it, have been attended with very satisfactory results in effecting the wished for amelioration in the conduct of the boys generally. The School is annually inspected by the authorities of the Educational Department.

I shall be happy to furnish you with any further particulars you may require regarding this Institution. Thanking you in anticipation.—I am yours, &c.

KRISHNARAO R. JAYAKAR,
Secretary.

THE Queen has visited a shelter for the treatment of consumption which was recently provided for a patient at Crathie, and her Majesty has since authorised the provision at her expense of a similar shelter for use on the Balmoral estates.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEESON—October 20, at the Maternity Hospital, Egmore, the wife of S B Beeson, Salt, Abkari and Customs Rev, of a son.

TODD—August 25, at 36, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras, to Mr and Mrs J S C Todd, a son.

MARRIAGE.

THORPE—TODD—October 4, at the Wesleyan Church, Popham's Broadway, Georgetown, Madras, by the Rev R F Burrow, Mr Patrick Norman Thorpe, Bengal Excise Revenue, Rajmahal, son of the late Mr B W Thorpe, Assistant Engineer, Local Funds, Masulipatam, to Miss Mary Alice Todd, only daughter of Mr J S C Todd, Deputy Superintendent, Telegraphs, Central Telegraph Office, Madras, and of Mrs Aasiee Matilda Todd, 36, Broadway, Georgetown, Madras.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Performance by The Great Raymond, Royal Opera House, 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, Star Attraction "In the Grip of Alcohol". Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Idlers fill no useful place in the world."—KING LEOPOLD.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 7 a. m., on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at noon on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. on Saturday.

CONCERT AT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A concert will be given at the Seamen's Institute, Bombay, to-night and to-morrow night at 9 p. m., by the Purser's department of the R. M. S. "Mantua." A programme of selected and comic songs and instrumental solos has been arranged for.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE.—Dr. Batliwala's ague mixture is one of the few preparations which do all that is expected of them. In this office it is the custom to give it to every hand who applies and over a hundred of our employes who have suffered from fever have been successfully treated. There is no doubt as to the efficacy of Dr. Batliwala's mixture.

THE LONDON MOSLEM LEAGUE AND THE WAR.—The "Muslim Herald" writes:—"We do not approve of the policy of the London branch of the Moslem League adopted by it in regard to the Turco-Italian war. We are of opinion that neither we nor the Turks will be benefited by creating an agitation in India. At this critical juncture, the Indian Mussulmans should keep themselves aloof from the war and await the results. We hope the thinking portion of our community will agree with us."

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p. m., to-day:—

March ....A Bunch of Roses ... ...Chapi
Valse ....Flirtation............ ....Steck
Unfinished Symphony ...(a) Allegro Moderato.. } Schubert
(b) Andante Con Moto }
Piccolo Solo ..The Whistling Polka......Lawton
Selection ....The Mikado ....Sullivan
Patrol .... The Crack Regiment.........Tobani

BAND AT CHOWPATY.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry, Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day ;—

March... ....Mussoorie ....C. Hoyle
Overture ....Light Cavalry ....Suppe
{ A Pfeil-Lied...Come my love and dance with me ....trauss
{ B An Indian Romance ...Hobomoko ... ...E. Reeves
Selection.........Our Miss Gibbs ....Monckton
Valse ....Longe et Noir.................Lotter
Grand Selection ....Reminiscences of England ....Godfrey
Gallop..............Iris ... ...Faust

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.—The boys of this Institution on the evening of the 23rd instant, on account of Divali, were given a treat at their new premises at Matunga, where they moved on the 1st idem. The extensive premises were nicely decorated and the boys recited songs. The Secretary, Mr. K. R. Jayakar, then addressed the boys, briefly narrating the history of the school since its foundation by Dr. Buist in 1843. He exhorted the boys to strive for an honest livelihood after their term of apprenticeship in that school was over, and turn out law-abiding and loyal citizens and thus to show their gratitude for the benefits derived from Government.

ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

The last sitting of the second Zoroastrian Conference was held yesterday afternoon, at the Novelty Theatre, which was packed to its utmost capacity by ladies and gentlemen, mostly of the educated section of the community. Among those present were the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshaw and Lady Mehta, who were most enthusiastically cheered as they arrived, the proceedings being at a standstill for over five minutes.

On the motion of Sirdar Dastur Kaikobad Aderbad seconded Mr. M. N. Kooka, it was resolved to rectify the Zoroastrian Calender so as to commence the new year from the 21st March.

The principal resolution related to infant mortality amongst Parsees, and it was moved by Dr. K. M. Dubash, who suggested that infant milk depots should be established in the principal Parsi quarters as one of the means of preventing mortality among Parsi children.

Dr. P. N. Kapadia seconded the proposition which was carried amid acclamation.

Resolutions appointing office bearers were then passed and the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshaw moved a vote of thanks to the chair in an eloquent speech in which he referred to the importance of the conference and the good work that it had being doing. He eulogised the services of the reception committee and the secretaries and of Sir Dinshaw in particular.

A vote of thanks to the proprietors and manager of the Excelsior Cinematograph for permitting the use of the theatre for three days.

The conference was then dissolved, and it was resolved to hold the third conference in Bombay next year.

PIANISTE AND VOCALIST.

Miss Florence Menkmeyer, who is accomplished both as a pianiste and vocalist, had met with an enthusiastic response from her audiences in various parts of the world. As a pianiste she displays wonderful versatility and her technique is admirable, while the quality of her tone in the vocal items of her programme is fascinating, sympathetic and scholarly. Miss Menkmeyer possesses a fine soprano voice which she knows how to use to the highest artistic effect. Owing to important business matters following on the death of her mother, and which required her presence in Melbourne, Miss Florence Menkmeyer is reluctantly compelled to postpone her concert in Bombay. She sincerely trusts the musical public of Bombay will understand how impossible it was for the concert to take place on the announced date, but she hopes soon to be able to give it.

PAGEANT IN CALCUTTA.

Mr. Lascelles Interviewed.

An important sign of the actual preparations for the Imperial Pageant was signalled recently by the arrival of Mr. Frank Lascelles, who has come to Calcutta to help the Pageant Committee and in conjunction with its members to show the world what can be achieved in pageantry in Calcutta.

Mr. Frank Lascelles, who is a graduate of Oxford University, interviewed by a Press representative to his chambers in the Great Eastern Hotel, said:—"I have come to Calcutta, not to take the credit of the arrangement for the Oriental pageant upon myself. My position here will be to assist and place all my experience, energy and enthusiasm at the disposal of the Committee and the people of Calcutta. It is not "my" pageant but the pageant of India. I am determined that the forthcoming event will be without precedence in this country, and it will be the greatest pageant in the memory of living men. That is my motto.

"You have been the moving spirit in many of the great pageants of Empire," said the interviewer.

"Well," replied Mr. Lascelles with a modest smile, "I have conducted a good many, but as I am pressed for time, I will only give you a short resume of my past experience in this connection."

Mr. Lascelles, continued :—"I conducted my first pageant for my "Alma Mater" at Oxford, some years ago, and I experienced considerable difficulty in getting the University officials and my colleagues to take part in the movement. They were inclined to think that it was more suited to the dignity of the City than the University, but, when the head of my own College volunteered to take part as a performer, then, and not until then, the battle was won. Lord Curzon, the late Viceroy of India, was at that period in his first year of his Chancellorship of the University and His Lordship attended in State.

THE PAGEANT IN CANADA.

"In the year 1908, I went to Canada, and while there, I arranged the great pageant on the planes of Abraham in the presence of King George, then Prince of Wales. The King was so struck with the different performances, speeches, etc, that he still remembers some of the scenes, especially one in which a French Canadian actor, whose speeches had been shortened, because of their length, was noticed by His Majesty, to be in a state of excitement. The King at this point insisted that the French Canadian should be allowed to speak every word he had to say much to His Majesty's amusement.

"My next experience was in South Africa, where I was deputed to arrange, last year, the gorgeous pageant at the opening of the first Parliament of United South Africa. King George was to have been present, but, owing to the death of King Edward, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught was commanded to take the place of the King. It was the most historic event in the history of South Africa, over 6,000 performers taking part in the celebrations. We had Britishers, Dutchmen, Bushmen, Hottentot, Zulus and Basutos.

"The next pageant was the Festival of the Empire, which has been running in England for five months. King George and Queen Mary personally opened the brilliant proceedings. On this occasion over 15,000 amateur performers from all over the Empire took part in the performances, which, indeed was a unique display of British patriotism. It must here also be mentioned that all the performers assisted not only without remuneration, but they provided their costmes and paid their own expenses."

Continuing, Mr. Lascelles said that King George makes no secret of the interest with which he looks forward to the forthcoming Durbar at Delhi, the tour through India and especially the Oriental Pageant at Calcutta.

"These Pageants in South Africa, Canada and even that of London," said Mr. Lascelles, "ought to Pall before the Oriental magnificence and grandeur of that great event which will be presented at the beginning of January next in Calcutta. Unless this is the case, I shall write down my work here as a failure."

"Do you think that the people of Calcutta, and in fact the whole of India, will realise what the world expects to see during this pageantry ?" asked the journalist.

"Oh, yes, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that they do ; moreover, there are on the Committee such well-known patriots as H. H. the Maharajah of Durbhanga and the Maharajah of Burdwan, who, no doubt, will use all the powers at their command to make it what it should be—an unqualified success."

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd October, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Time Occupied in Transmission Mts.
Turkey......	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	23	4	40 a. m.	2	30
Suez	23	1	40 p. m.	1	13

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Communication with Rabat normal but telegrams for Magador are still subject to delay (11-10-11).

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Mongtze and Manhao (11-10-11) Between Hankow and Wochang (12-10-11) Between Bhamo and Manyuen.(20-10-11), and between Yungchong and Huanleinpu (21-10-11).

And within Indian Frontier (23-10 11).

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in Cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the telegraph office at Rome and the other at the office at Tripoli. Office (20-10-11).

Chinese administration notify that until further orders telegrams to Hupeh province including Hankow, Wuchang, Ichang, Hanyang etc, cannot be accepted. For all other places in China telegrams only accepted at sender's risk (18-10-11).

The above restriction applies to messages booked via Bhamo only.

Bushire reports Ahwaz line interrupted beyond Ramhormuz (23-10-11).

It is officially announced that, in view of the increased exportation of rice from the Dutch East Indies, caused by the scarcity of rice in neighbouring countries, and of the consequent heavy rise in price the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies has temporarily prohibited the export of rice in order to safeguard the natives. Contracts already concluded, however, will be respected.

It is reported that Russia is about to abolish her present silver coinage and replace it with nickel for the lower values and for roubles and half-roubles with a coin of less size containing the same relative quantity of pure silver as the silver coinage of other leading countries instead of, as now, about twice that amount. The reform will probably take some years.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The storm in the Bay of Bengal has recurred and has passed to the north-east of yesterday's position. It is about to cross the Arakan Coast and will shortly become dissipated. The rainfall has been moderately heavy and nearly general in Burma, but, elsewhere, the weather remains dry. The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, Diamond Island, and Thayetmyo report one and a half inches ; Tavoy, Moulmein, Bhamo, and Myitkyina, one; Rangoon, five ; Minbu, two ; and Negapatam, three-quarters. The forecast shows some further heavy rainfall in Burma, but no change elsewhere.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 23rd OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Food-grains doing well. Wheat being sown. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton ready for picking in some places. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—All crops doing well. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop prospects improving and picking commenced.

Amraoti.—Fine weather has set in. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Jalgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually somewhat hot. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flowering advanced, showing bolls and want more rain. Cotton crop accounts less favourable.

Viramgam.—Unusually hot. Cotton crop accounts less favourable.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Unusually hot. Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy partly. Cotton plants irretrievably ruined by drought. Cotton plants in flower and buds. Cotton in the low grounds doing well but poor on high land. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable and estimate four annas. Cotton first sowing in flower and sowing bolls. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat requires rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton crop prospects improving. Food-grains and crop prospects improving.

Bellary.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 23rd OCTOBER.

Summary of the observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 23rd October, 1911, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the south-east Punjab but contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature during day is slightly above the average ; night temperature is also high at Ravalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is about the average. Night temperature is in slight excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and in defect over the rest of the division. Day temperature is above the average in Rajputana ; night temperature is also in excess at Karachi and Ajmere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light or moderate cloud has appeared in Cutch and north Kathiawar but skies continue clear elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at most stations. Temperature is generally above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the western districts. Maximum temperature is normal or in excess; the minimum is below the average at Akola.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and day temperature are equal to the average; night temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is much below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations, minimum temperature is lower than usual in north Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in the south-east of the Peninsula. Colombo records 1·06" and Negapatam 0·74". Skies continue moderately to heavily clouded on the south Coromandel Coast and also in Mysore and Ceylon, Conditions are slightly unsettled in the extreme south.

Local rain likely on the south Coromandel Coast and also in Ceylon.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 ° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 23rd October, was 29·982 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 9 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

The jute market was steady to-day with tendency upwards ; upcountry markets are firmer than ever, there being no give at all in them. Gunny market was quiet but steady, chief demand was for sacking for which full prices were paid. The money market was quiet but easier under influence of lower London discounts, a surfeit of money locally and no business of any importance. In the share market coal shares had a slightly higher tendency but not much doing.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The management of Harmston's Circus announce a complete change of programme for to-night's performance, when new artistes will be presented in new acts and the clowns will divert their audiences with a change of repertoire. "Martha," the bucking elephant, will be one of the diverting items of an interesting performance.

THE Dutch State Commission to consider the question of navigation on the North Sea Canal, which connects Amsterdam with the North Sea, and particularly in regard to traffic with the Indies and South America, has issued a report recommending the deepening of the Canal to a depth of 42·64 ft. and the construction of a new lock 1,148 ft. long and 131·2 ft. broad. The Commission, in making these recommendations, has the opening of the Panama Canal especially in view.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

We Ask "WHY COUGH?"

Q. What is good for my cough?
A. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Q. How long has it been used?
A. Seventy years.
Q. Do doctors endorse it?
A. If not, we would not make it.
Q. Do you publish the formula?
A. Yes. On every bottle.
Q. Any alcohol in it?
A. Not a single drop.
Q. How may I learn more of this?
A. Ask your doctor. He knows.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

WHAT HEALTHY NERVES MEAN TO YOU.

A strong vigorous nervous system means health, strength and ability to endure hardship and also to enjoy the full pleasure of life.

The man with healthy nerves accomplished greater tasks with less fatigue. He has a clear eye, an active brain and a sound body. He is enabled to think better and work faster. He has energy. With healthy nerves he can overcome the hardest competition, be successful and gain wealth.

The woman with healthy nerves is never listless, weak or hopeless, she is not irritable, she never suffers from hysteria, she has a reserved surplus of endurance. Healthy nerves will prevent the sleepless mother, although worn with care and nursing, from a "break down" caused by her double or treble duty.

All men and women who suffer from these forms of nervousness—known as Neurasthenia—who have "gone to pieces," who lack energy, who have insomnia, who have succumbed to nervous prostation on nervous exhaustion, either mental or physical, whose condition is one of irritably weakness, will find ready relief and cure in the peculiar properties of

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These wonderful remedies contain no mercury or other injurious drug. They act like magic. The bright eye, the elastic step., the clear and active brain, the courage and strength and comfort they impart are noted almost from the first day they are taken.

One box of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls will do a great deal of good, the full course treatment of six boxes are guaranteed to make a permanent cure, Rs. 2-0-0 per box of 40 pills. Six boxes for Rs. 10-8-0, V. P. charges extra. Insist on getting Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and no substitute. Of all chemists and of Sole Proprietors :

Eyes Exposed to Sun, Wind. Dust and Smoke Need Murine. Its Soothing, Health Restoring Influences Appeal to Autoist's, Tourists, Railroad Men, Mechanics, Firemen and Students.

Murine Eye Remedy. Two drops—no smarting—Feels fine.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.
155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

THE "FULLER" ELECTRIC GEYSER
gives an instantaneous supply of HOT WATER for Baths, Lavatories, &c.
MOTOR MAGNETOS "FULLER"
MOTOR ACCESSORIES "FULLER"
Accumulators, Batteries, Coils, Dry Cells, &c.
"FULLER" Charging Set. Automatic in Action and Absolutely Reliable.

You connect the Accumulator at night. It is fully charged in the morning.

Insist on "FULLER," the British-make.

Sole Agent, India :—D. R. DADY,
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KESHRANJAN OIL
FOR THE HAIR

KESHRANJAN OIL THE IDEAL BRAIN TONIC.

This flower like sweet scented oil of high medicinal effect cures HEADACHE, VERTIGO &c. &c., and gives the hair a jet black colour and strengthens the roots. Re. 1 post free Re. 1-5.

PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever accompanied by enlargement of spleen, liver, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever, Price per Box Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 3.

BASAKARISHTA—is a sure remedy for coughs in general, asthma, difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, tightness and oppression of the chest, wheezing, night sweats, &c., &c. Price per phial Re. 1. Packing and postage As. 5.

PRESCRIPTIONS are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. Ch. S. (Paris), M. Ch. S. (America), M. S. Ch. I. (London), M. S. A. S. (London), &c., &c.
Nos. 18-11 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Bezwada 3,270 tons, Captain G. J. Goss, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Colombo with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer C. Ferd Laeisz, 3,158 tons, Captain H. Reimer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg via Rotterdam and Antwerp with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Chupra, 3,954 tons, Captain R. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp via Middlesbrough, London and Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Oolobaria, 3,436 tons, Captain G. N. Ramage R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Peebles, 2,732 tons, Captain A. Wallace, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Tyne, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Zanoni, 2,476 tons, Captain S. Driver, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer	Capt James, D Dick R N	Flagship
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Luck	Troopship
R I M S Minto	Comdr Latouche	Troopship
R I M S Investigator	Capt. G N Forteath, R N R	Survey Str
H M S Perseus	Comdr C P B Powell	R Navy
Dongola	Capt Spicer	Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Oct. 23.

N Berne	1809	Younger	Rangoon 26-10	Shaw Wallace & Co
Begonia	2846	Mathews		The Bombay Co
Brilliant Bque	3609	Grant	Philadelphia	Standard Oil Co
Bezwada	3270	Goss		M M & Co
C Ferd Laeisz	3158	Reinner		W & A G & Co
Chupra	3954	Henderson		M M & Co
Dalton Hall	2264	Gorst	Philadelphia	T M & Co
Kola	510	Elton		M M & Co
Landaura	2157	Abbott		M M & Co
Lindula	3183	Tallant		M M & Co
Madura	1273	Pratt		M M & Co
Manta	5905	Vibert	Marseilles 28 10	P & O Co
Oolobaria	3436	Ramage		M M & Co
Peebles	2732	Wallace		
Springburn	3173	Williams	Calcutta	A Yule & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Oct. 23.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
C&R Delta	4780	Martin	Shanghai	25-10	P & O S N Co
P Nawab	3041	Elliott	Jeddah	2-11	Turner Morrison & Co
G Sha Ameer	1921	Cusock	Jeddah	1-11	Bo & H S N Co
K Idderdigh	2533	McClutcheon	Bull		
L Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Jeddah	20-10	Bo H S N Co
M Norkoowa	1074	Jones	Jeddah	1-11	B & H S N Co
O Galles	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
Q Majidi		Galdie	Jeddah	22-10	B P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
3 B F Ferdinand	3813	Cobol	Kobe	25-10	A L S N Co
4 Barbarigo		Elispillo	Calcutta	Venice 25 10	S N Co
7 Koerber	3164	Foresti	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	Basreh	26 10	M M & Co

H W P D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	G Ahmed	N F		B S N Co
Netravati	699	Fakeera	Karachi	24-10	Bo S N Co
Satrunjee	5 7	Hoosein	N F	N F	Bo S N Co
Sabarmati	531	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co

M W D D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Langbank	2966	Rout	Port Said	N F	W & A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels	Commanders	From
22	Oolobaria	Ramage	Calcutta, Oct 1
	Kola	Elton	Busreh, Oct 14
	Peebles	Wallace	Tyne, Sept 22
	Bezwada	Goss	Calcutta, Oct 10
23	C Ferd Laeisz	Reinner	Hamburg, Sept 16
	Chupra	Henderson	Antwerp Aug 30

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
23	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
	Zanoni	Driver	Calcutta

The steamer Daltonhall, began to load yesterday for Philadelphia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	From.
16	Edavana	Negapatam
19	Umhloti	Calcutta
20	Camberwell	London

DAILY EXPORTS—OCT. 23.

FOR LONDON.

Mantua s—3,482 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—25 bales twist M Gazanand.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—18 bales cotton the M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Delta s—8 bales cotton the M B Kaisha.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 14th October.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 14th Oct. 1911 ...				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. Ry. System	2791·34	1192500	14647148	15339648
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·66	38500	512167	551267
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	6000	45 44	51844
Total	2957·29	1237000	15205759	15442759
Earnings for corresponding days ending 14th Oct. 1910				
G. I. P. Ry. Including I. M. R. System	2783·93	1031621	13365747	14397368
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·66	33993	416723	450716
B. K. Ry.	40·29	2198	31723	34221
Total	2949·88	1068112	13814193	14882305
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R. Incg. I.M. R. System	+ 7·41	+ 160879	+ 1241401	+ 1442280
A.D.C.R.	......	+ 4507	+ 9604	+ 100551
Baran Kotah R.	......	+ 3502	+ 14121	+ 17623

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st Au

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 16th October.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£ 17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 14th Oct. 1911, by Council Bills	a £12,877,598
Balance to be remitted from 15th Oct. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 4,280,702

a Of this sum £1,333,300 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve for investment in Consols.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

WILL COMMENCE IN

The Bombay Gazette

ON FRIDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 27.

EIGHT ARTICLES

BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.

Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

Col GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.

Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST: her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.

By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.

By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)

By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES AT THE DURBAR: a procession of Princes; native rulers and the terms on which they hold their States.

By SIR J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., etc.

WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE FOR INDIA and what India is worth to Britain.

By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY: How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.

By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.

By SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.

By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 24th October, 1911.

THE SIKH RELIGION.

DR. ESTLIN Carpenter, Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, in the "Hibbert Journal" has a learned treatise on the Sikh religion, in which he eulogises Mr. Macauliffe's rendering of the Granth as revealing anew to the Sikhs, the meaning of their faith, their scriptures which had become unintelligible to ninety per cent. of their co-religionists. Dr. Carpenter traces the conversion of a sect into a nationality and discovers in the creed of the Sikh two distinct sets of influences—the Hindu and the Mahomedan, which meet but do not always blend. The hymns, as he shows, assume throughout the Indian scheme of transmigration regulated by the unvarying action of the Deed. The cycles of time are arranged in the same succession of ages. But the believer's goal is now Nirvana, where the saint unites his life with God and now a Paradise where sorrow and sickness and death enter not and the saints are ever hymning the Creator's praise. So the Deity is presented in some hymns in the two-fold aspect of philosophical pantheism; as the absolute, raised above all differentiation, of whom nothing can be predicted, because he is without attributes, and as the immanent Deity of the phenomenal scene as fully contained in the ant, as in the elephant, drowned with all the qualities of his boundless creation. The link between the two is the Vedantic, the mysterious source of the illusion of relative reality, so that the whole world is bound by love of her. But in other hymns the language of metaphysics is dropped. God is the universal Father, the maker of the earth and sky, ocean of mercy and saviour of sinners. The confessions of sinfulness are pitched in a key not often employed in Indian literature and may perhaps be due to association with the saints of Islam. Very singular, observes Dr. Carpenter, the sole activity of God, is the part occasionally played by the miracles of the guru or his family. They are the depositaries of supernatural power. They heal the sick, give sight to the blind, to the deaf hearing, to the dumb speech and even raise the dead. The vicissitudes of daily experience are viewed in the light of a divinely realised moral order. To this belongs a practical ethic of a humane and vigorous activity. Man must always reap what he sows and while the earlier gurus are never weary of warnings against externality and ostentation they lay the utmost stress on the homely virtues of pure family life.

Precepts for high and low, mighty and humble, strike Dr. Carpenter, as they must any other students of comparative religion. Truthfulness and honesty, humility and obedience are demanded from all. Like the early Christians, the Sikhs must be given to hospitality; they must bear injuries and conquer revenge, and avoid covetousness. Kings must not oppress their subjects; but construct tanks, wells, bridges and schools and extend religion throughout their dominions. The worship of ancestors was futile and Amar Das discouraged the burning of widows. With the usual transference of the external practice into the interior sphere, he declared that "they are known as Satis, who abide in modesty and contentment, who wait upon the Lord, and, rising in the morning ever remember him." The early Sikh religion gathered into itself all kinds of contradictions. "Starting with a Puritan quietism which repudiated all external acts, and conceived the life of the believer as a continued communion with God, it developed temple and ritual and observances of ceremonial piety. Rejecting every form of violence and enjoining the completest forgiveness of wrongs, it protects itself by military organisation, makes disciples into warriors and turns the devotee into the soldier-saint. It announces religion in the most universal terms, breaks down all barriers of caste and then imposes the obligation of the sword with a rite of initiation which draws the tightest of limits round the community." But in the opinion of their critic, the lengthy devotions of three centuries ago have become irksome to the modern spirit; against the austerity of their ritual many Sikh women prefer the colour and festivities of other religious and some of the men are indistinguishable for Hindus. The present revival may, like the corresponding revival of Buddhism, for a time quicken the decaying energies of faith. But it is doubtful whether it can serve the imperial ends in which Mr Macauliffe would see it enlisted. "With the gradual spread of the modern spirit," writes Dr. Carpenter, "the claims of its gurus will fade, and its truths will no longer stand apart from pieties that are diffused all round the globe."

POISONING. ALTHOUGH strenuous efforts are made in the United Provinces to keep the criminal tribes within bounds and thagi and dacoity have been practically exterminated, very much remains to be done, before organised crime can be considered at an end. In the pages of the latest police report are incorporated the remarks of the District Magistrate of Bareilly on the operations of a gang of poisoners which will illustrate our observation. He tells of a gang of poisoners who live in a remote part of the Hafizganj circle and after committing various mysterious murders in this district went further afield and started operations in Philibhit and Shahjahanpur. Two murders came out in Shahjahanpur and the principals were convicted but these hired assassins got off. Dhanna, the leader, had been under-surveillance for some time as a cattle poisoner and so the case indicates a bad breakdown in the surveillance system which was useless in his case. In regard to the murders, as far as can be ascertained there was no failure or dishonest enquiry by the police, but the medical diagnosis in one case after another was lamentably wrong." The poisoning of cattle by means of a needle has long been known but its application to human beings appears to be a new development. Five cases are mentioned. In Parichatgarh, Meerut, a wandering faqir who was called in by a Sonar of the place to treat his family for prickly heat apparently succeeded in mixing dhatura with the family meal, presumably with the intention of robbing them. After partaking of the food the whole family became unconscious and showed signs of dhatura poisoning. In Rae Bareli two villagers who were on their way to Unao to buy a bullock fell in with a stranger who poisoned them with an admixture of sugar and dhatura and robbed them of their cash. In Allahabad district three pilgrims on their way to Allahabad fell in with three Sadhus. The party rested at the Saini dharmsala and here the Sadhus succeeded in doctoring their food and robbing them. The three accused made good their escape but subsequently one of them was arrested in Benares and has been sent up for trial. Another curious case occurred in the Allahabad district. One Sitla Din was advised to purchase some old Asharfis through Ram Singh said to be a well-to-do Jubbulpur merchant, but in order to do so he had to borrow Rs. 100. Sitla Din and his brother started off with the "soi-disant" merchant who induced them to halt at Naini. Here the party partook of some gur which Ram Singh purchased and shortly afterwards the two complainants were taken ill and the accused Ram Singh decamped with their money. The accused subsequently tried to play the same trick with another zamindar but was arrested and has been sent up for trial. Two villagers of the Basti district who where on their way to the Bahraich cattle fair to purchase a buffalo fell in with a Sadhu at the Maheshi bazar. He offered to get them the animals they wanted and he produced a small box which he said contained a drug that rendered one impervious to heat, cold and fatigue. The same night they were tired and the Sadhu persuaded them to partake of the drug, which they did and immediately became unconscious. In several unmistakable cases of poisoning it appears the police enquiry was rendered impotent owing to the fact that the Chemical Examiner was unable to detect traces of poison. In a recent case referred to the Chemical Examiner, in which four persons had undoubtedly been poisoned that officer reported that it was possible that a quack medicine containing aconite was the cause of death, but that there are no reliable special colour tests for the alkaloid of aconite and that aconite is never detected after it has been absorbed into the tissues. He further stated in his opinion that on the other hand some unknown native drug might have been the cause of death and that it is a fact that there are no known tests for a great many vegetable active principles. The fact remains that many cases of poisoning go untraced owing to failure on the part of the Chemical Expert to detect traces of poison.

THE HOME RULE BILL. THE Government's Home Rule Bill is to provide the next big political fight in England, and in a very short time politicians will be in the thick of it. A statement was published in mail week, purporting to be a well-informed summary of the new measure, by a Dublin correspondent, and while this naturally must be accepted with considerable caution, at the moment nothing could very well be of greater political interest. Caution should be exercised for on the correspondent's own showing the provisions of the Bill have not yet been settled on several important points. Sir John Simons, the English Solicitor-General, is preparing the measure and has lately been in consultation with officials at Dublin Castle on some of the principal legal points involved. His Bill, however, is believed to have made sufficient progress for a rough draft of it to have been prepared for submission to the Cabinet. Mr. Birrell, in a speech a few days ago, said that it was the intention of the Government to set up another "Parliament of Empire." This, according to the correspondent, is to be taken in its full sense, and if the bill as drafted is adopted by the Cabinet the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament will be no greater in Ireland than it is in the British Colonies. The Lord-Lieutenant is to exercise the prerogatives of His Majesty, and will have power to summon, prorogue or dissolve the legislature, and he will have an executive council to aid and advise him. He will have the right on the advice of this committee to veto any Bill. This device is expected to placate the fears of those who believe that the new Irish Legislature will pass laws inimical to Protestants. It is plain, however, that should at any time a Bill be vetoed, an awkward situation may arise, seeing that the Nationalists will be in a permanent majority and will have the task of forming successive Governments. However, in such an event they will probably find it politic to submit with as much grace as they can muster. The Government, which is about to pass Home Rule, has proved itself capable of firm and resolute action, and although it is giving the Irish a Parliament it will not hesitate to vitiate the proceedings of that assembly should it perceive any attempt to abuse its privileges. As for the Irish Second Chamber, the composition and functions of that body are still unsettled. The Nationalists desire that it shall have the same powers as those now possessed by the House of Lords, and it is believed that this demand may be met. The Government can hardly refuse to the Irish the same measure which they have so determinedly forced upon the people of the United Kingdom. A great difficulty again is arising over the question whether the Irish representation in the House of Commons should be continued or no. If the Irish members are excluded it will mean complete separation, and it would be impossible to ask Ireland to contribute to any part of the Imperial expenditure. On the other hand if they remain, they may be able, as they are at present, very seriously to influence the course of British politics, while Britain will have nothing to say in Irish affairs. It is a difficult point in many respects, but the only consistent policy would seem to be one of complete separation. Finally, on the question of finance it is stated that the Nationalists have demanded an immediate grant of fifteen million pounds and that it has been provisionally arranged to give them ten millions. The demand for an annual contribution has not yet, the correspondent declares, been granted, but the Nationalists are hopeful, and Mr. Birrell's speech last Thursday seems to justify their attitude. It is well-known that without such a contribution the Irish administration would be bankrupt almost from the beginning, and the Chief Secretary announces that the Government will face the financial difficulty "boldly and in no niggardly spirit." Such words can hardly mean anything but an annual dole.

THE FUTILITY OF STRIKES. MR. RAMSAY MAC DONALD, M.P., Chairman of the Labour Party, and doubtless, with him many influential Labourites, has been forced to the conclusion that general strikes are folly—and in an article which we summarise in our news columns, he has recently expressed his views very forcibly. He has come to realise that large strikes, bringing distress on numbers of helpless people are wrong. One point of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's article may be emphasised—that in which he declares "the striker, every day that passes, becomes in the eyes of an increasing number of people not the saviour but the enemy of Society." Then again Society will not yield to the general strike; it will resist it. On the day of his first triumph, when he declares his strike, the Syndicalist signs his own death warrant and puts the noose about his own neck. It is a mere escapade of the uneasy mind." Bitter experience seems to have been Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's school-master and the words which he has been constrained to make use of may be commended to those who imagine a strike to be the most efficacious method of removing a grievance.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 7 a.m., on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday next. The mail steamer was detained at Port Said by quarantine regulations against all ports in Southern Europe.

OWING to the late arrival of the steamer, arrangements are being made for Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael to take his seat as Governor of Madras at 4-30 p. m. on Friday, the 3rd November.

ANOTHER raid on old offenders and bad characters in the bye-lanes round the new market, Calcutta, was made on Sunday night resulting in 18 arrests. This was the second raid of its kind, in the first 60 men were arrested.

THE Army Council issued a circular memorandum on the 23rd September to General Officers Commanding at Home asking if there are any captains or subalterns of Royal Engineers serving in their commands who are desirous of, and recommended for, a tour of service in India.

COL. the HON. Sir Harry Legge has succeeded Major the Lord Charles Fitzmaurice as Equerry in Waiting to the King.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA, accompanied by Queen Maud and Prince Olav, is expected in England towards the end of October. It is understood that King Haakon will visit England about the end of November.

LORD WENLOCK, Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, will not accompany their Majesties to India, on account of ill-health.

LORD GREY, who has just retired from the office of Governor-General of Canada, will be entertained at a dinner by the Royal Colonial Institute (of which he is a vice-president) immediately on his arrival in England. Lord Grey will leave Canada on Oct. 13.

A CONTRACT has been signed by the Chilian Minister with Messrs. J. Samuel White, of Cowes, for the construction of six new destroyers for the Chilian Government. The vessels will cost about £1,000,000.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

Federal Members' Salaries.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

*MELBOURNE, OCT. 10.

THE members of the new Ministry formally took control of the government of the State yesterday morning. They were introduced to the permanent heads of the different departments by the former Ministers, and then immediately entered upon the duties of their respective offices. Mr. Wilson, in introducing to Mr. Scaddan the heads of the Premier's and Treasurer's departments, said that he desired to place on record his appreciation of the loyal support he had received from his officers during the time he had been in power. He felt perfectly sure that the same loyalty and active support would be accorded to his successor as had been extended to him. Mr. Scaddan thanked Mr. Wilson for his kind remarks, and also for the courtesy he had extended to him while he was Leader of the Opposition. He also thanked the officers for their assurance of loyalty. He believed that no matter what political party was in power loyalty to their chief for the time being would be the dominant note in the management of their departments. Cabinet has not yet decided as to the particular departments the two Honorary Ministers (Messrs. Augwin and Dodd) will assist in the administration of, but in the absence of the Colonial Secretary (Mr. Drew), who will leave for Geraldon to-day in order to make arrangements in connection with his re-election, Mr. Angwin will act in his place. The Premier (Mr. Scaddan) and the Minister for Mines and Railways (Mr. Collier) will leave for the Eastern Goldfields on Thursday. They intend visiting Kalgoorlie and Boulder, and probably other centres. As far as the Opposition Party are concerned, it is not their intention, according to a statement made by Mr. Frank Wilson yesterday, to oppose the re-election of any of the members of the new Government.

FEDERAL MEMBERS' SALARIES.

An interesting return has been prepared by the Federal Treasury, showing the names of members who declined to draw the amount of increase in members' allowances or salaries authorised by the Commonwealth Parliament in 1907, when the amount was increased from £400 a year to £600 a year. When the increase was authorised 14 members informed the Federal Treasury that they would not take the additional £200. Those members were Messrs. W. H. Irvine, G. H. Wise, Bruce Smith, Dugald Thomson, W. Knox, J. K. McDougall, A. Deakin, and W. E. Johnson, Sir George Reid, Sir John Quick, Mr. G. Fairbairn, Senator Findley, Senator Pussford, and Senator Cameron. Mr. W. E Johnson's resolution not to take the extra £200 lasted from August 28, 1907, till September 30, 1907; Sir George Reid's from August 28, till October 1, 1907, and Sir John Quick's from September 1 till October 31, 1907. Mr. Deakin was in office when the amount was increased, and, according to the terms of the Bill, was not therefore eligible to accept the additional sum. As soon as he relinquished office, however, he notified the Treasury that he did not intend to take the extra £200. He and Messrs W. H. Irvine, Wise Bruce Smith, Thomson, Knox, McDougall, Senator Findley, and Senator Pulsford carried out their intentions until the last general elections, when they accepted the people's verdict as one of approval of the increase. Messrs. Thomson and Knox are not now members of the Federal Parliament. Mr. Fairbairn did not decline the extra £200 a year until January 1910. He accepted it again after the general elections. In the following February 11 of the 14 members referred to authorised the Treasurer to pay into the consolidated revenue the amounts they declined to draw. The sums in question were:—Mr. W. H. Irvine, £496·15-10; Mr. Wise £496 15-10 Mr. Bruce Smith £496 15-10; Mr. Thomson, £396 15-10; Mr. Knox £496 15-10 Mr. McDougall, £496 15-10; Mr. Deakin, £254 12-10; Mr. Fairbairn, £27-19-6; Sir George Reid, £35-9-8; Sir John Quick, £33-6-8; Senator Cameron, £802-3. The last-named Senator still refuses the extra £200, and it continues to be paid into the consolidated revenue. Three members who at first declined to take advantage of the increase but subsequently decided to do so, were Senator Findley, Senator Pulsford, and Mr. W. E. Johnson. The amount due to them was held in abeyance in the Treasury. Mr. W. E. Johnson drew his accumulated total, amounting to £18-16-4 on October 9, 1907; and Senators Findley and Pulsford drew theirs after the elections. The amount in each instance was £518-16-4.

OLD AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

The amount disbursed for old age and invalid pensions has now reached over two millions a year. So far 90,878 old age pension claims have been granted, 1,555 cancelled, and 12,053 pensioners have died leaving 77,266 operative. The New South Wales figures are:—Granted, 34,163; rejected 2,168; deaths, 4,354; cancellations, 565. Of invalid pensions, 8,973 have been granted, the deduction due to cancellations and death being 618. The number granted in New South Wales has been 4,271, those rejected totalled 549; and deaths and cancellations account for 335. The figures for South Australia are:—Granted, 8,146; rejected, 685; deaths, 984; cancellations, 129; under consideration, 50. The South Australian figures for invalid pensions are:—Granted, 517; rejected, 101; deaths, 26; cancellations, 3; and under consideration, 49.

THE AEROPLANE DESTROYED.

The aeroplane which was to have accompanied Dr. Mawson's expedition to the Antarctic regions, is now lying a broken mass at the Cheltenham Racecourse, where, since arrival on Saturday last by the R. M. S. Macedonia, it had been housed. The accident happened just before 6 a. m. on Thursday. At the time a flight was being attempted by Lieutenant H. E. Watkins, who carried with him Mr. Frank Wild, a member of the expedition. Both men were severely shaken and were assisted from beneath the ruins by willing hands. The two men had not been seated in the aeroplane more than a minute, and had not been a half-minute in flight, when the accident happened. A few spectators had put in an appearance, including Mr. G. M. May, of May's Garage, Adelaide, who reached the course by motor car. The monoplane was removed from beneath the tent and her engine was tried. It worked beautifully and everything seemed to point to another successful flight. There was a light puffy wind from the east but this was regarded as of little moment as soon Lieutenant Watkins was seated in the machine Mr. Wild seated himself immediately behind him and the engine was started. The machine skimmed over the course like a bird and then rose gracefully to a height of 60 or 70 ft. It was noticed that the aeroplane gave a roll as if a gust of wind had caught it. Lieutenant Watkins straightened it, but it rolled again. The machine seemed to be again straightening up, when apparently a puff caught the right plane and lifted it. This caused the left plane to tilt down. As it did so its outer edge struck the ground and the machine toppled over and became a heap of ruins. Directly it touched the ground Lieutenant Watkins stopped the engine and so saved possible destruction by fire. The accident occurred on the south-western corner of the course. Mr. Bickerton and other spectators immediately went to the assistance of the two men who were lying beneath the wrecks. Both were assisted to their feet. Lieutenant Watkins was very pale. He said that except for a cut lip, he was "all right." Mr. Wild complained of a pain below his left shoulder. Both walked unassisted to their quarters on the course a half-mile distant. Lieutenant Watkins showed deep concern at the loss of the machine. Mr. May went in his motor car for Dr. E. W. Morris who promptly attended. He found that both men had been bruised. Lieutenant Watkins was the more severely hurt, but unless complications supervene he will be about again in a few days. He said he could not account for the accident other than that the wind came in little gusts and did not give the machine a chance to recover herself. "If she had been up another 100 ft.," he added, "there would have been no smash at all." Mr. May believed that had she been 10 ft. higher at the time she would have missed the ground.

COMMONWEALTH ARBITRATION ACT.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) on Friday introduced into the House of Representatives a Bill to amend the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The most important amendment proposed has been framed to meet the situation created by the judgment of the High Court in the engine-drivers' case. In this case the Court held that there could not be craft organisation; that is to say that all members of a certain craft could not be organised irrespective of the persons who employed them. That meant organisation according to the grouping of employers, and not of employees. It is proposed in the Bill to make craft organisation possible by inserting in the place of the present definition of "industry" a new definition. In this respect the Bill is made retrospectivi, There are amendments of the definition of "industrial dispute" which will cause an "industrial dispute" to be defined as "any dispute as to industrial matters, and any dispute in relation to employment in an industry carried on by or under the control of the Commonwealth or State, or any public authority constituted under the Commonwealth or State, or any threatened or impending or probable industrial dispute." This definition is still subject to the limitation that the dispute must extend beyond the boundaries of any one State. It is provided, in addition to existing offences, that an employer may not, by reason of the fact that an employee is a member of any organisation, after his position to his prejudice. The penalty for this class of offence is raised from £20 to £50, and the penalty against an employee in a similar connection is raised from £10 to £25. There is a new provision, relating to costs, that the President of the Court may order any party to pay the costs of any other party. The list of disputes of which the Court may take cognisance is enlarged by adding "all industrial disputes as to which the President has held a conference under section 16A, and as to which no agreement has been reached and which the President has thereupon referred to the Court." Section 16A gives the President power to summon a conference whenever it is, in his opinion, desirable for the purpose of preventing or settling a dispute. In applying for the cancellation of the registration of an organisation the procedure hitherto has been to approach the Court through the Registrar, who had certain discretions, subject to appeal to the Court. The Bill provides that an application for cancellation may be made direct to the Court. The Bill also provides that an industrial agreement may be made for a term not exceeding five years, in lieu of the present maximum period of three years.

JAPANESE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

It is hoped by the members of the Japanese expedition for the South Pole, who have been encamped at Vaucluse, in Sydney harbour, for some time, that they will be able to sail from Sydney about the end of this month. It seems that the expedition will not take ponies or dogs, but that reliance will be placed on what the science leader (Professor Takeda) calls "Japanese horses," which is the equivalent of "Shanks's Pony." Nearly all the members of the expedition have taken an oath not to return to Japan until they have reached the South Pole. The sum made available for this expedition was £15,000, and this was expected to last for three years as from December, 1910. Out of this amount £4,000, was paid for the ship Kainan Maru. The bulk of the money was subscribed by Count Okuma and the balance was subscribed by other patriotic Japanese.

WEST AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

Discussing gold prospects in West Australia the leading paper remarks:—Beyond the near future it is not possible to speak with any certainty of the gold mining industry. Such index as the table of the successive year's yield foretells gradual extinction unless the prospector, ranging far afield, brings to light other large deposits of metalliferous riches and in this connection it may be remembered that the Bullfinch mine had been crossed, recrossed and camped upon for years prior to its discovery. The facts to be faced are that the majority of the mines now working have their horizons within sight that the necessity of deeper mining and the progress of industrial evolution foreshadow a diminishing yield increased expense, and smaller profits. Little or nothing can be hoped for from improved or more economical methods of mining or treatment as Kalgoorlie practices are accepted as the models in every country where gold mining is extensively practised. Low-grade properties which cannot now be profitably exploited may on this account be considered very dubious assets. A continuance of the policy of providing transport facilities and water for the areas which are promising, a thorough geological survey of likely country, and exhaustive exploratory prospecting may richly repay the community for its expenditure. But gold mining in any given field cannot be viewed in the light of a permanent industry, as every ton extracted is at the expense of principal—a diminution of assets. Nearly every mining country in the world is dotted with the skeletons of once thriving towns, and this must always be the rule where gold is the sole source of industry and wealth. The early future of Western Australia seems likely to be more wrapped up in its agriculture and horticulture than in its gold. Thus there is every reason for hastening the development of the more stable industries; though not to the exclusion of care for gold mining, which has been of such immense service to the State and still is a potent source of wealth and employment.

THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. D. Connolly, M.L.C., who yesterday morning, handed over the Colonial Secretary's Office to his successor, Mr. J. Drew, M.L.C., was questioned by a reporter with respect to the Immigration Department. He stated that this sub-department had made remarkable growth during his tenure of office. In 1905-6, the year that he took Cabinet rank, the total number of immigrants to this State was 333, and they brought with them capital to the extent of £8,765. During the year 1910-11 there were in round numbers 8,000 immigrants with a capital of £42,000, while since July 31 last 2,000 had arrived with a capital of £20,000. The total number of immigrants during the time that he had had control of the department had been 14,470, and their capital had amounted to £166,000. In addition there were 6,400 persons who had been nominated, including those at present on the water, and passages had been approved by the Agent-General for a further 2,000, making a total of 8,400 of nominated and assisted immigrants whose passages had been approved of and who were yet to arrive. Referring to the transport arrangements Mr. Connolly said that there was an agreement with the Orient Company to carry a minimum of 300 immigrants per boat, and the Government had also entered into an agreement for three years with the Australian Shipping company from the beginning of the present year to bring out every two months a minimum of 300. Special contracts had also been made with certain other ships such as the Belgic which was now on the water, together with two other boats belonging to the same company, to bring out 400 each before the end of this year. Mr. Connolly added in conclusion that during the past six months or so nominations had been received by the department at a rate of from 8,000 to 10,000 a year.

A.

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

FLOODS IN BURMA.

Irrawaddy's Record Rise.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 23.

The Irrawaddy rose last Wednesday at Bhamo six inches above the record established for the first time twenty-one years. The last record was in 1890. The present rise is unusually late, but, owing to an empty river, no damage to the crops is feared, as might have been the result had the flood occurred two months earlier.

A Moulmein correspondent reports that the floods at Kyaikmaraw have so seriously damaged the fields that over a thousand petitions have been sent in to the authorities praying for a remission of rates for the areas where promising crops have been seriously damaged.

DEFRAUDING A BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 23.

One J. Andrews, lately an employee of the Karen Co-operative Bank, (Rangoon), who left for Madras on Friday, is charged by the Bank with defrauding them by means of a forged cheque for Rs. 1,100 which he induced a friend, Stallmann, to cash for him. Stallmann has been arrested and remanded until the 27th instant, bail being refused. The Madras Police have been communicated with with a view to the arrest of Andrews.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

YANG-TZE VALLEY READY TO BLAZE.

Straits of Imperial Troops at Wuchang.

SHELLS MADE OF PAINTED WOOD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Oct. 22.

The National Assembly has been opened. The speech from the Throne makes no mention of the rebellion. It emphasises a wish to carry on constitutional government.

A Rescript orders Yuan-Shi-Kai to take up his duties as soon as his health permits.

PEKING, Oct. 23.

The newspapers are from some unexplained cause, allowed to publish a most despondent joint despatch from Admiral Sachenping and the Viceroy of Wuchang, with reference to the fighting at Hankow on the 18th instant.

The despatch describes the loss and recapture of the station, and final inability of the Imperialist troops to hold it owing to their heavy losses. The warships, it is stated, were unable to help for fear of hitting their own troops.

The despatch concludes, "The fleet is without coal and rice. We are now awaiting death, and appeal to the Throne to order the immediate despatch of General Yinchang."

An official despatch received from the British Legation expresses the opinion that unless General Yinchang gains a decisive victory in a few days, the whole of the Yang-tze valley will be ablaze.

HANKOW, Oct. 23.

There has been a skirmish at Seven Mile Creek, the Loyalists fleeing after a little resistance.

The Consuls have issued a proclamation declaring the neutrality of the Powers.

Some of the shells of the Imperialist troops, which did not explode during Wednesday's fighting, have been picked up and prove to be painted wood, an indication of the official corruption, which is handicapping the Government.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 23.

It is confirmed here that Ichang and Changsha have fallen. It is also stated that fighting is proceeding at Nanchang.

An application of the Imperial Government to the Anglo-Franco-German-American Syndicate for a loan has been refused, owing to the desire of the Powers to observe neutrality.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Reuter learns that owing to the revolution negotiations in connection with the Chinese currency reform and a loan of ten million sterling have been suspended, the clause in the contract enabling the banks to delay the loan on account of *force majeure.* This clause is considered to be applicable at the present time.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Serious Attempt to Reform the Army.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

A *Times* message from Teheran states that in official circles it is declared that Russia objects to the employment of twenty additional Swedish officers to reorganise the Persian army and has formulated her objections both in Teheran and in Stockholm.

Up to the present Russia had declared that she did not object to the employment of officers from the armies of minor Powers, but now states that previous applications from Sweden were for positions in the gendarmery and not in the army.

The Persians allege that the number of officers asked for indicates that serious attempt is being made in the direction of reform and that therefore the action meets with Russian disfavour

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL ALLIANCE.

Turkey Solicitous to Join.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Continental papers are seriously discussing the statement appearing in the Constantinople journal *Manin* to the effect that Turkey is negotiating for admission into one of the European Alliance Groups.

Colour is lent to this statement by the Grand Vizier's speech in the Chamber of Deputies in which the minister declares himself in favour of Turkey seeking alliances.

On one side it is stated that Turkey is desirous of entering the triple alliance; on the other hand it is hinted that the *entente* Powers are endeavouring to induce Turkey to join them.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Oct. 23.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left for Bombay at 7 a. m., to-day, and the steamer "Moldavia," with the mails for Colombo and Australia, at 6 a. m.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council at Delhi yesterday afternoon and left for Dehra Dun. Lady Hardinge will start for Dehra to-day.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Neutrality of Red Sea Route Proposed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 23.

With a view to re-establishing the lighting of the Red Sea, Great Britain has proposed that the Red Sea shall be declared neutral.

The Porte is agreeable to the proposal, but wishes that it shall be entitled to transport troops by that route. This, however, is incompatible with the neutrality of the route, and the matter has been left at that stage for the present.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The Austrian and German Ambassadors, in Constantinople, had a long interview on Saturday with the Grand Vizier with reference to suggested mediation in the Turco-Italian hostilities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

A largely-attended meeting of the Moslem community was held at the Federation Hall grounds last evening, under the auspices of the Indian Red Crescent Society. The Hon'ble Mr. Ariff presided. Resolutions were passed calling upon the Moslem community to rally round the Caliphate in their hour of trial. The Hon'ble Dr. Suhrawardy, who addressed the meeting, proposed a boycott of Italian goods. A number of speakers addressed the meeting and urged that prayers be offered at the mosques for the success of the Ottoman arms.

GERMAN AVIATOR KILLED.

Death Roll Reaches 100.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 23.

An aviator named Tacks was killed at Schneverdingen, Hanover, yesterday. This death brings total the deaths among aviators since 1908 up to 100.

MR. ASQUITH AND A PEERAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The *Daily Express* this morning states that Mr. Asquith has decided to accept a peerage at the New Year.

RAILWAY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

Men to Repeat their Demands.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

The railwaymen's disappointment at the Commission's report found angry expression at many meetings held yesterday evening, at which it was resolved to repeat the previous demands of the railway workers, including the demand for the recognition of the railway unions.

It was declared that, in the event of failure to obtain this concession, a general strike would be declared.

HOME RULE BILL.

Draft Nearly Ready.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Mr Redmond, speaking at Baltinglass, Wicklow, said that the Home Rule Bill was almost completed. He was not able to divulge details of the Bill, but he affirmed that both the principles and details would be satisfactory to the Nationalists (Cheers).

He made an urgent appeal to the hearers to prevent, in the meantime, the remotest possibility of anything resembling intimidation or religious disturbance.

THE STAMBOUL FIRE.

Damage Estimated at £200,000.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The damage done by the Stamboul fire is estimated at two hundred thousand sterling.

WRECKED "SAO RAFAEL."

No Casualties.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The news is confirmed that no casualties were caused by the wreck of the cruiser "Sao Rafael."

THE TIBET PASSES.

Party Encounter a Blizzard.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 23.

A Darjeeling correspondent wires:—Snows have set-in-early on the Tibet passes. On the 19th October, a party of four gentlemen, including, Mr. H. McPherson, I. C. S., were caught in a blinding snowstorm in the Nathu Pass, at a height of 14,300 feet, and had a perilous march across the difficult Kapup Valley to the new bungalow at Kapup, at the foot of the Jeylap Pass.

During the Pooja holidays, another party, consisting of the Hon. Mr. G. W. Kuchler, Colonel W. J. Buchanan, Mr. L. S. O'Malley, I. C. S., and Mr. H. G. Graves, passed safely and comfortably over the same route and were able to cross both Nathu and Jeylap without difficulty and without any sign of snow. In good weather this is the finest trip in Sikkim. Now that a circular route has been established crossing by the track connecting the Nathu and the Jeylap passes, the journey round takes twelve or thirteen days, marching from Darjeeling.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Imperial Cadet Corps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 23.

The Imperial Cadet Corps will be much in evidence during the Durbar week and will take part in all ceremonial functions. They will muster strong and about sixty cadets will be present at Delhi, during the Royal week. Among those who are expected to be resident at the Cadet Corps Camp will be H. H. the Maharajah of Idar, Honorary Commandant; Major R. O. B. Taylor, Commandant; Captain A. B. Skinner, Adjutant; Lieut. Thakur Dip Singh, Assistant Adjutant; Sergeant-Major A. Chapman; Nawab Abdul Majid Khan of Sadanand, Sardar Autar Singh of Bhunga, Sheik Amtiaz Rewal Khan of Jehangirabad, Thakur Narpat Singh of Rajpura, Kunwar Keshri Singh of Dalha, Bala Sahib Jrinbeak Rao Khanvelkar of Kolhapore, Kunwar Savai Singh of Junagar, Kunwar Daji Raj of Junagar, Kunwar Jorawar Singh of Satti, Kunwar Sultan Nimbalkar of Kolhapore, Aba Sahib Ram Chandra Rao of Kolhapore, Rana Jodha Jung Bahadur of Allahabad, Nan Shahib Gopal Rao of Kolhapore, Kunwar Hira Singh of Panna, Sahibzada Haji Khan of Bahwalpur, Raja Haider Laman Khan of Khanpore, Raja Fateh Singh Rao of Akalkot, H. H. Rana of Dholpur, Thakur Dalpat Singh of Jodhpore, Kunwar Gambhir Singh of Vala, Raja Partab Singh of Kama, Lieut. Pirthi Singh of Kotah, the Raja of Baria, Kunwar Naharsingh of Baria, Maharaja Kunwar Vijay Singh of Rajpipla, Lieut. Bala Sahib of Daffe, Kunwar Ram Singh of Navsinghgarh, Thakur Sahibeg of Rajkot, Lieut. Amar Singh, Lieut. Lovawar Singh, Kunwar Prakram Singh of Rajpipla, Madho Rao Kadag of Gwalior, Sardar Har Narain Singh of Thol, Nawab Rais Jung of Hyderabad Division, Aga Murtaza Khan of Bombay, Khan Fateh Din Khan of Mahawadar, Mir Gulam Raza Khan of Khairpur, Lieut. Aga Cassim Shah, Sheik Gulam Jelani of Wai, Sheik Abdul Wahab Hazratji of Gwalior, Nawab Khurao Jung of Hyderabad, Lieut. Khan Mahammad Akbar Khan, and Nawab of Sachin.

Among the guests will be Brigadier-General and Mrs. W. P. Braithwaite, Mr. and Mrs. P. U. Allen, I. C. S, Mrs. Carwithen and Captain Norman.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S CAMP.

DELHI, Oct. 23.

At the Bombay Government's Camp at the Delhi Durbar there will be present Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Clarke, Lord and Lady Harris, the Hon. Geo. Harris, the Hon. Mervyn Herbert, Miss Standen, Miss B. Standen, Miss Fellowes, Miss Clark, Mr. C. C. Watson, Private Secretary, Major Greig; Military Secretary, Captain Lucas; Surgeon Captains Drummond, Mitchell, Davis, Coaker, Charleton, Stocker; Brooke and Clarke (Aides-de-Camp), Lt.-Col, Dunlop, Hony. A.-D.-C., Capt. Lucas, Commandant of the Bodyguard; Lt. Wilson, Adjutant of the Bodyguard; and Subadar Major Sher Mohammed Khan, Aide-de-Camp.

There will also be present the following guests:—Sir Basil Scott, the Right Revd. Edwin James Palmer, Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Mr. W. T. Morrison, Mr. R. A. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Russell, Sir Narayan and Lady Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Heaton, H. H. the Aga Khan, Mr. W. H. Lucas, Surgeon-General and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. W. W. and Mrs. Drew, Mr. R. P. Barrow, Mr. W. D. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mr. G. S. and Mrs. Curtis, Mr. E. M. Pratt, Lt.-Col. J. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. W. E. Sharp, Sir Henry Procter, Mr. H. R. and Mrs. Greaves, Mr. W. L. and Mrs. Graham, Mr. J. P. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. G. P. Millett, Mr. and Mrs. Strangman, Mr. J. B. Begbie, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Mr. Darud, Mr. Harchandra Vishindas, Mr. F. C. Ebrahim, Mr. Rahimtulla, Mr. Bhugi Sardar Syed Ali Edroos, Mr. A. H. A. Peerbhoy, Sir. P. M. and Lady Mehta, Dr. T. B. and Mrs. Nariman, Mr. N. P. Vakil, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid, Mr. L. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. A. V. R. Kemball, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Michael, Mr. M. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, and Mr. and Mrs. Proes.

THE HYDERABAD CAMP.

Among the residents at the Hyderabad Camp at the Delhi Durbar there will be H. H. Maharajah Sir Kishen Pershad, Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, Major Osman Yar-ud-Dowla, A.-D.-C., Mr. Glancy, G. S., and Mrs. Glancy, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Mankin, Major and Mrs. Pilkington, Mr. and Mrs. Pendlebury, the Rev Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Nawab Faridon Jung, Mrs. Pointz, Mrs. Miles, Captain M. C. Naidu. M. B. C. M., and Mrs. Naidu, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. Hyadari, Mr. Egerton, Mrs. Nesbit Stephe, Mr. and Miss Fellows.

TELEGRAMS TO THE CAMPS.

We have already published in our columns a telegram in reference to correct address necessary for postal articles forward to persons attending the Delhi Durbar. The Director-General of Telegraphs has now issued the following notice in regard to telegrams: A camp telegraph office named "Coronation Durbar" was opened in the central camp area at Delhi, on the 2nd instant. Telegrams intended for the various camps at Delhi should be addressed as follows:—Major A. B., Government of India Camp, Coronation Durbar; or Captain C. D., Bengal Camp, Coronation Durbar; or again Mr. E. G. Kudsia Visitors Camp, Coronation Durbar, etc., etc. The word "Delhi" must not be added. This is most important, in order to avoid delay in delivery.

PUNJAB CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT.

Lieut.-Governor's Review.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in his review on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Punjab in 1910, says that the decrease in the number of convictions was due to economic conditions and the prevalence of a high rate of wages, which is beginning to react on the criminal tribes. In fact, such tribes have realised that it actually pays better to be honest than to thieve. His Honour paid a high compliment to the Salvation Army for its efforts of reclamation.

The Salvation Army weaving factory in the Sialkote District has made a good start and the same may be said of the Salvation Army Industrial School in the Ludhiana District. His Honour has impressed on all deputy-commissioners and more especially on all police officers the necessity of close co-operation with the Salvation Army with a view to persuading the members of the criminal tribes to take advantage of the opportunities offered them of making an honest livelihood. Among other schemes of reclamation, the Lieutenant-Governor has suggested to the Salvation Army and Conservator of Forests, the advisability of creating a colony near Changamanga forest, where the Forest Department find great difficulty in raising the necessary labour to carry out the fellings.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

Second Column Advances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KEMI, RIVER CAMP, Oct. 23.

The advance of the second column to Pasighat has begun. Five companies of the 8th Gurkhas, two companies of the 32nd Pioneers, half a company of Sappers and Miners, the hospital and telegraph sections, one Naga carrier corps and six elephants left Kobo Camp this morning and marched six miles to this camp. General Bower, his staff and Mr. Bentinck, Assistant Political Officer, accompanied this column. At 7 a.m., the advance guard was in position and the forward movement took place through a mile and a half of thick forest, the rising sun sending shafts of light through the trees along the moving column. Debouching on to an open plain, the long snake-like mass, tipped with steel, wound in and out of the long grass towards the jungle some two miles distant. Above the jungle, the dark blue of the mountain was seen with light brown patches here and there where landslips have occurred during the recent rains.

We can see the snow-clad peaks clearly now and the feeling of a forward movement taking place has filled everyone with satisfaction. About half way across the plains the air grew cooler and the sky darker. The better informed amongst us say that a partial eclipse of the sun was due to-day. The Naga coolies laughed and pointed out to each other the usual appearance of the sun. The partial eclipse seemed to last about half-an-hour. At 10-15 the whole column was in sight of the perimeter of the camp which had been laid out already by Major Wilson and the two companies of the 8th Gurkhas sent on yesterday in advance. With this party were the two war dogs who took their first turn of duty last night. An hour later, the camp was filled with grass shelters, erected by the sepoys, and doolies for protection against the sun.

BRITISH RELATIONS IN THE PAST.

KOBO, Oct. 23.

A short resume of the British relations in the past with the Abors will enable your readers to realise the importance of the task to be accomplished by the Abor Expeditionary Force and to understand the part the Government has played in their dealing with these tribesmen. They will then be able to form an opinion as to how the barrier of the thick jungles and hills has up to now checked and dominated this part of our north eastern frontiers. I will deal later with the origin and habits of these people whom we shall shortly encounter. The details of the mission which is to take place to the North East are now under discussion.

The relation of the Abors with the Miris in whose neighbourhood we are living are interesting from early times, the former exercised a sovereignty over the latter claiming all fish and gold in the streams which followed from their hills and exacting tribute from all fishers and gold washers. The Assam Government formerly acquiesced in the Abors and of ineffectual remonstrances on the part of British officials. In 1858 occurred the first serious Abor outrage. The Kebang clan cut up the Beesh village of Sengajan, six miles from Dibrugarh, as a reprisal for their refusal to be blackmailed. A fruitless pursuit of the raiders was undertaken by the Government troops who with difficulty got back to Dibrugarh in safety. As a result, the Kebang clansmen took up a more advanced position threatening the plains and it became imperative to send an expedition to punish them. A force consisting of 103 rifles of native Infantry, seventeen Europeans with two twelve-pounder howitzers reached Pasighat on the 20th of March, 1858, and proceeded against Kebang which however they did not reach and retired sustaining some losses. The result was that Kebang and other villages took up a still more advanced position. Curious to note that at one time in 1840 the Abors took the side of the Government when the Khantis in alliance with the Mishmis were fighting against us.

It is from 1848 that our relations with the Abors have been so unsatisfactory. In this year on account of the raids on the part of the Abors and the kidnapping of some gold-washer who refuse to tribute to them. Captain Vetch with a small party of troops rescued the captives and was fiercely attacked the same night by the Abor who resented this interference in what they considered their right. They were driven off after hard fighting and the offending village was burnt. I believe this is the only case where the Abors have been known to attack at night. From this point we find frequent notice of outrages committed by the position towards the plains entrenching and stockading themselves at Pasi. On the 27th February 1859 a British force, some four hundred strong, with two howitzers and two morters reached Pasi stormed the village which was reached on a hill and defended by 11 stockades nine of which were held by the hillmen till they were driven from each successively at the point of the bayonet. Our loss was one killed and forty-four wounded chiefly by poisoned arrows, the villages were burnt and a strong reconnoitring party passed along the whole Abor Frontier, meeting with no resistance; they then withdrew.

In 1861 a village fifteen miles from Dibrugarh was cut up by the Abors and preparations were made to establish a chain of outposts along the North bank of the Brahmaputra. The Abors thereupon made overtures for a general reconciliation and entered into agreements under which they were to receive an annual allowance of salt, iron hoes, and other articles as long as they behaved themselves. From thence onwards until 1881 a period of peace ensued, but in that year Bor Abors showed themselves hostile to the Chukatta Mishmis and troops were despatched to Bomjur and Vizamgnat which checked the advance of the Bor Abors who it was feared might cross the Dihang, establish themselves in the plains, and seriously threaten Sadiya. Peace ensued until 1889 when four Miris who were British subjects were decoyed by the Passimiong Abors across the frontier and killed. The guilty villages were punished by a fine. In 1892 the Abors again broke out and cut up a patrol of three military police sepoys. A few weeks later a second attack was made on police petrol one of whom was killed and one wounded.

FORCE BEGUN TO MARCH.

The expedition under Captain Maxwell and accompanied by Mr. Nedham Political Officer, was then sent into Padam Abor territory and occupied the principal villages after meeting with a good deal of resistance. A blockade was in addition instituted against the tribe until 1900. No allowance has been paid to them since 1894. The recent murder of Mr. Williamson and Dr. Gregorson in the Abor territory is fresh in the memory of your readers.

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The following telegram has been received from the General Officer commanding Kobo, underdated 21st October:—

The Ledum column reached Oniyuk yesterday and cut a path nearly to Dorak. It is reported that a good path runs from Dorak via Mangnang, Makong and Bamung to Lodum. The Gog's of Mangang report from Lodum that the Gams were in the village but refuse to come in, the fighting men are also present. I do not think this necessarily means that they will offer resistance at Ledum. The Gans fear embroiling themselves with Kebang and the young men may go there at any time. A convoy left this morning for Oniyuk, the supplies will be left there in a stockade with one company as guard. I have sent some supplies seven miles forward to Passighat road and start to-morrow with half the Passighat garrison and half the main column. The other halves will follow next day, and the third day. Two companies of Pioneers are escorting one cooly corps. For this first advance I am making it four marches to Pasighat. The boat convoy left this morning. The weathers fine and the health maintained.

Telegraphing from six miles camp on October 22nd the General Officer Commanding says—Marched six and a half miles towards Pasighat and Camp on the bank of Kemi river, (this indicates either a detour from the main Pasighat road or that the Kemi river's course above Mutki is incorrectly shown in the map).

The Director General, in a letter dated Simla, October 23rd says, that the Telegraph unit left Kobo on October 22nd for Pasighat moving with the first (portion or the main) column and that a telephone office was opened six miles from Kobo on the evening of October 22nd.

MOHORRUM REGULATIONS IN BOMBAY.

How the Mahomedans View them.

The new Mohorrum regulations published by the Commissioner of Police have come to the Mahomedans as a surprise. They expected that after the views submitted by the Anjuman-i-Islam, asking Government to allow the Mohorrum processions and other procedure in connection with the taboots as before that a Committee or Committees would be appointed from among the principal Mohamedan citizens and residents of the particular localities where taboots were made, to co-operate with the authorities in making the Mohorrum days altogether peaceful. As they do not regard these regulations favourably they think of meeting together at an early date with the intention of asking Government that two regulations, if not all of them may be reconsidered. One is that which prohibits toliwallas, and the other that which demands a deposit of Rs. 100 from the licensee. They submit that the licensees are so poor that with a few exceptions it is impossible for them to deposit such a sum as to those who can afford to deposit the amount, they consider its demand to be a slur upon them. They regard it as means that they are suspected of creating disturbance or breaking the lawful orders of the Commissioner.

There are some who suggest that a humble protest might be made to Government against these regulations, suggesting alterations, while there are others who suggest that a deputation should wait on his Excellency the Governor and point out the desirability of reconsidering the orders. As yet they have done nothing beyond informal discussion.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

Sanction has been accorded to the despatch of seven Companies of 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment from Fyzabad to Calcutta on the occasion of the visit to the latter city of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of free passages to families accompanying British soldiers to and from stations in connection with instructional courses lasting more than three months. The concession sanctioned on the understanding that, (a) free accommodation for the family is known to be available at the station of instruction, and (b) any extra expenditure on this account involved during the current financial year will be met from the grant and head of the account affected.

The detachment of the 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha Rifles now is Simla, will be withdrawn to 31st regimental headquarters at Bukleh on the instant.

Lieutenant H. T. Moore, Royal Garrison Artillery, is transferred from the Armament Office, Malta, to No. 61 Company.

2nd Lieutenant R. C. Freer and Capt. L. Gordon, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to 58th Battery and 103rd Battery respectively.

Major C. U. Price, 130th Baluchis, is selected for appointment as Second-in-Command of that regiment.

Capt. E. B Mathew Lannowe, Royal West Surrey Regiment, is selected to succeed Major J. S. J. Baumgartner, East Lancashire Regiment, as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, 3rd (Lahore) Division.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders are issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G. C. B., Commanding the Southern Army, from Head-Quarters, Ootacamund, on October 17th:—

106th Hazara Pioneers.—Major A. LeG. Jacob, 2nd-in Command, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles), to be Commandant, vice Colonel C. W. Jacob vacated.

14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.—Captain G. D. P. Swinley, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major P. C. Palin granted leave or until further orders.

GENERAL STRIKE FOLLY.

Admission by the Labour Party Chairman.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., chairman of the Labour Party, attacks the general strike idea in the "Socialist Review":

"Let us suppose that the strike is succeeding. The authorities will try and break it. Troops will be mobilised. The Army will be used for the double purpose of keeping the industrial wheels going round and of shooting when the unarmed and unprepared crowds break out into rioting.

"Let us assume that the transport services are held up, that the markets and shops are closed, that the workshops are deserted. However complete the general strike is to be, it is only to affect, even to begin with, a majority. There will be a minority holding the same opinions as were expressed by the suburban dwellers during the recent railway troubles. Then there will be a great number of men who will become unemployed without in any way sympathising with the strike. They will be the shopkeepers, the business men, and great sections of the working classes. As the strike proceeds and the price of food reaches famine levels, the ranks of the malcontents will be increased. One could watch the process the other day. The striker every day that passes becomes in the eyes of an increasing number of people, not the saviour but the enemy of society. The assumption of a progressive paralysis is false. Society will not yield to the general strike; it will resist it. On the day of his first triumph, when he declares his strike, the Syndicalist signs his own death warrant and puts the noose about his own neck. It is a mere escapade of the nursery mind. It is the product of the creative intelligence of the man who is impatient because it takes the earth twenty-four hours to wheel round the sun.

"But the absorption of the small sectional union and the federation of the unions covering the whole of separate trades into a unified national organisation with political as well as industrial functions is not 'syndicalism' but the very opposite. The hospitality which the Socialist movement has offered so generously to all kinds of cranks and scoundrels because they professed to be in revolt against the existing order has already done our movement much harm. Let it not add 'syndicalism, to the already too numerous vipers which in the kindness of its heart it is warming on its hearthstones.'

THE ASHE MURDER TRIAL.

The Accused's Statements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

Before the Special Tribunal, the first accused Nilkantha alias Brahmachari made a statement which he wrote out and read giving this history of his life practically a repetition of statements already made by him. He admitted that in the beginning of 1908 he set out for Tinnevelly district and delivered speeches in Tenkashi and other places. At Tenkasi he became slightly acquainted with the third accused and had appealed to him for funds for publishing a book on Japan. He was not in Pondicherry in May 1910 and no conversation took place between him and Chakravati Iyengar. The evidence of the approver Armugam about the oath taking was a myth. He admitted having met Armugam Pillay, Harihar Iyer and Ramaswamy Iyer. The two latter were introduced to him by the second accused. He also admitted having met accused Bapupillay and Vanchi Iyer. He merely gave them certain instructions on religious matters and explained to them certain Tamil essays he had written on purely ethical topics. K. V. Armugam Pillay brought some of his friends to see him at Tuticorin among whom was Samasundram, the approver. He did not remember seeing fourth and fifth accused at Tuticorin. The evidence of approver Samasundram with regard to the oath taking meeting was false. He had also met Madaswamy Pillay. Ramaswamy Iyer's evidence as to oath taking was entirely false. Ramaswamy gave a gramophone party at Panalur, but there was no oath taking. The Bharatha Association must have been Vanchi Iyer's own association because it appeared to be in existence even before 1908. He never excited anybody to murder or violence. Since 1908 his views had been only on the side of peaceful methods and no one could point to any writing of his indicating otherwise. He had met Vanchi Iyer at Pondicherry on one occasion in company of V.V.S. Iyer, an England returned man, and warned Vanchi Iyer that V.V.S. Iyer was a man who advocated methods of violence. Far from being an anarchist leader it was clear that he had given up all such ideas even before he became an editor. The time that he referred to himself as an anarchist leader was when he was lecturing as Govinda Narain Dupey in 1908. He was a young boy then and his opinions had greatly changed since. When he had heard of the disgraceful murder by Vanchi Iyer and that so many people whom he knew had been arrested he was consumed with a desire to tell the truth and he had no doubt about proving his innocence. He had received private information that his name had been prominently mentioned in the investigation of the case and he resolved to make a true statement clearing himself from suspicion. He accordingly wrote to the Commissioner of Police and next day made a statement to the Deputy Commissioner of Police. He told the Deputy Commissioner what he knew about these people at Pondicherry and that V. V. S. Iyer was at the bottom of this murder. The Police finding that they could do nothing with people at Pondicherry turned upon him with the aid of his enemies. He was compelled to make a statement to Tampore on account of a threatening statement made to him by a responsible police officer. He was told that the only way to escape was to turn an approver and corroborate Armugam's statements by implicating himself stating that he attended similar meetings at different places. He was kept separately from other prisoners and he was was entirely in a state of fear and bewilderment from the time he heard of Armugam's statements. He deeply regretted his weakness in consenting to falsehoods for the purpose of saving his skin. The very foolish manner in which he gave way to threats and inducements was so painful and shameful to relate that he did not want to read them here. The statements made by him on 14th July were all false and they were not made of his own free will.

Second accused Shankar Krishna Iyer also made a statement. He denied ever having attended meetings at Tuticorin, Tenkasi, Ponalur and Shencottah. He had met Nilkantham for the first time in Madras in 1908. He used to visit his father-in-law at Panalur and there became acquainted with Vanchi Iyer. He never knew the approvers, but on account of letters written by him to Vanchi Iyer the police had implicated him. He never accompanied Vanchi Iyer to Tinnevelly in June last nor was he in Vanchi's company at Maniyachi at the time of the murder. He was away at a marriage that day. He was pointed out to prosecution witnesses in the river bed for purposes of identification.

The third accused Madathukadir Chidambaram Pillay also made a statement denying his complication in any manner with any members of a secret society. The statement that a meeting was held in his house was false. He was a loyal subject of His Majesty and never meddled with political affairs.

HINDU UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Meeting at Benares.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Oct. 23.

A conference was held yesterday at Darbhanga House. His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, Pandits Sundar Lal and Malaviya, Munshi Ganga Prasad and Ishwara Saram, Babu Bhagwan Das and other gentlemen were present. The amalgamation and adoption of all schemes into one on the line of the Hon. Mr. Butler's letter was finally settled, but the scheme will be drawn up hereafter. It was settled that the Central Hindu College, Benares, should form the first College of the Hindu University and Mrs. Besant is addressing the trustees on the subject. This has given universal satisfaction.

BENARES, Oct. 23.

Mrs. Annie Besant has cabled to the Secretary of State for India withdrawing her petition for a separate Hindu University. A joint deputation will now wait on the Government of India next month in connection with a general University scheme.

MR. H. F. HOUSE, Opium Agent, Ghazipur, has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

A SMALL increase has been sanctioned to the pay of Mr. F. Mannings, Consulting Architect, to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.

IT has been settled that the Archdeacons of Rangoon, Lucknow and Nagpur will be given option either under clause 2 or clause 3 to the Indian Military Family Pension Fund.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

THE TRAINING OF INFANTRY.

Colonel F. N. Maude, C. B., late R. E., writing on the above subject in a contemporary, refers to the battles of the future. He says:—

> In Western Europe, when the leading troops of contending armies come into collision the rearmost combatants may be anything up to sixty miles away from the point of collision, and hence it will always be well on into the third day before the reserves on either side are at hand and ready to deliver the final knockout blow.
>
> The nature of the task set to the leading and rearmost units are thus from the first very widely differentiated. The first have to encounter a fresh, unshakened enemy, and their primary object is to gain time for their comrades to approach, the latter have only wearied and exhausted men to encounter, and their one and only object is to win at any price. Caution, therefore, must predominate in the preliminary engagements, for the enemy's shooting will still be straight and hours—even days—may elapse before infantry and guns enough can be brought into position to break down the nerves of the defenders, shroud them in smoke and dust enough until they can no longer see a target to aim at, even if they have still nerve enough left to hold their rifles steady. How enormous the difference of fire effect in these two separate phases may be is clear from the following figures. In a big battle lasting many hours it would be extremely good practice if one side or the other averaged one hit to every 1,000 rounds fired away. But in the early stages of an engagement 2 per cent. of hits has often been made and exceeded. Even if the average of 1,000 rounds per hit is to be maintained, the practice at the end of a battle may be as bad as 20,000 shots for each man disabled. Even worse results have been noted in practice. In one case, for instance, in 1870, in the combat of Artenay, on the great road from Paris to Orleans, it has been computed that a whole French division fired away not less than one million rounds, and possibly more, against the 4th Prussian Hussars, who "demonstrated" boldly against them with the sole result of wounding five men and six horses, all of whom were fit for action again in the following week. It will be clear, therefore, how wide the margin is for differences of methods of attack between the first day and the last, and this difference is thoroughly recognised and provided for in both French and German practice. Actually such great final assaults will have to be carried out on the same lines as those which characterised the battlefields in Virginia, 1862-4, where whole corps, 20,000 to 30,000 strong attacked in four, five, and even more successive lines in close order, enduring a degree of punishment far in excess of anything that has happened in Europe in the intervening time, and both French and Germans practice these attacks at their manœuvres much to the astonishment and confusion of our correspondents, who are not kept aware by the umpire staff of the nature of the fire it is assumed that the attacking troops will have to face.

ARMY TRAINING.

General Sir Charles Douglas, General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, who is shortly to become Inspector-General of the Forces, in his remarks on the training of troops in the Southern Command during 1911, states that there has been a marked improvement. The spirit of the men has been magnificent; throughout a very hot and trying season all have worked with one object in view, namely, efficiency in war. The General observes that an element of reality has been introduced this year at the gun-practice camps which has not hitherto been attempted. The artillery officers have realized the importance of co-operation between artillery and infantry, which will tend to ensure those close relations in battle which are essential for success. The garrison artillery have done better than last year. There appears to be an inherent dislike on the part of infantry commanders, adds General Douglas, to cooperate with the Engineers, due to lack of close association with and knowledge of the functions of the sappers on the battle field. Difficulties which no doubt exist might be minimised with forethought and arrangement. Considerable progress has been made by the infantry, due to the guiding influences of brigade commanders and commanding officers, and to the zeal and energy of the company officers. The importance of company commanders taking the men into their confidence, and explaining to them the object-lesson they wish to bring out and apply is being realised. The billeting introduced into the company marches this year in no way approached war conditions, and it is a matter for consideration whether it is worth continuing. General Sir C. Douglas calls attention to points in connection with battalion training. In the initial extension of the firing line the men are, as a rule, too close to one another. After the South African War, the extension of the firing line was too great. The error now, he adds, is in the other direction. Too much time is devoted to retirements and rearguard actions, remembering that it is the spirit of the offensive which should be fostered in the British Army. In respect of the Territorial force, the General considers that in the Yeomanry squitation was generally satisfactory, showing an improvement on last year, due to the efforts of all ranks to obtain a higher standard before the regiment commenced its annual training in camp. A mounted soldier who is expending the whole of his energies in riding his horse is unable to devote his attention to the tactical training. In spite of all that has been said, the Southern Commander states that men still ride about in the open within rifle-range, and leave their horses exposed to the fire of the enemy. Men will act in war as they are trained in peace, and the introduction of "makeshifts" into peace training will, in his opinion, give the men a wrong impression, and is false teaching. He finds many faults with the Territorial infantry. If the men carry out some exercise badly, they should be told why it was wrong. An example typical of many others is given, where a company was ordered to defend a position which was to be attacked by another company. The defending company took up a position indicated by the adjutant, laid down, and remained doing nothing for over an hour, until finally attacked. No attempt was made by the company commander or the adjutant to reconnoitre the position, or to explain to the men how it could best be defended. Such faults are dangerous.

THE ITALIAN SOLDIER.

As Continental armies go, the Italian army cannot be considered a fighting force equal to those of Germany or Austria-Hungary. The cavalry, although very smart for mountain work, is sadly in need of remounts, and it is an open question as to whether the Italian Government could mount half the cavalrymen recalled to the colours. The infantry on which the brunt of the fighting would fall, although numbering over a million men, as a fighting force are considered by experts to be comparatively inferior now that the whole system of warfare has changed. They are armed with the Mannlicher rifle of the old pattern which is devoid of wind gauges and of less velocity than present day weapons. The Italian conscript is called upon when he has reached twenty years of age, and under the new Army Act has to put in a period of one year and six months with the colours. If he has not made himself efficient in that time a further six months has to be done. The Italian Government do not recognise class, but a conscript who can afford it may purchase his discharge after completing twelve months with the colours. He cannot purchase from the reserve. When the period of service with the colours has been completed, the men are transferred to the First Class Reserve for two years, and in the case of cavalry and artillery for three years. After this the remainder of the time up till the man reaches forty years of age is served in the Second Class Reserve. When a man has reached the age of forty his services are dispensed with. Thousands of the men have never completed a first class course of musketry and the authorities still adhere to the old solid formation system of training. Reservists all over the world must answer to the call of arms if called upon. The penalties for non-compliance are very severe, no defaulter being allowed to land in Italy until he is past forty years of age. He is also classed as a deserter, and in time of war is liable to be shot or to serve a minimum of seven years' imprisonment.

THE NATIONAL RESERVE.

The suggestion that a uniform of some sort is needed for the National Reserve receives confirmation from Lieut.-Colonel Charles Ford, the chairman of the council of the body which was responsible for raising that force. When, during the

South African war, he urged on Lord Wolseley—then at the War Office—his scheme for the enrolment of ex-Service men for a National Reserve, he made it plain that a suitable and inexpensive uniform was a primary necessity. The same provision was distinctly made when he launched the scheme in 1907, and again when he called, by request, on the Director-General of the Territorial Forces at the War Office in 1909. By the promise of a uniform he was able to enrol thousands of ex-Service Officers, non-commissioned officers, and men. Colonel Ford states that he is quite sure, as the result of experience, that the official National Reserve cannot be kept together unless uniforms are issued to those who cannot afford to supply their own. The same point was urged by him when he presented the scheme to the City of London Territorial Forces Association in 1909, and it was made clear to him by letters from the Lord Mayor that Field-Marshal Sir E. Wood had been to the War Office, where he had been promised that the "interesting proposal" should have the "earnest consideration" of the Army Council. Most interesting of all is the printed circular issued by the Army Council under the date of December 15, 1908, and sent to all the County Territorial Associations, in which it is stated that when the creation of such a force has been authorised the suggestions of Colonel Ford may prove of value to the associations. There is only one possible way of interpreting this announcement. The suggestions were as to uniform, drill, and the loan of rifles. It is, therefore, perfectly clear that the War Office considered that these matters should be treated sympathetically by the Territorial Forces Association, yet it now forbids uniform and forbids drill, thus dealing a crushing blow at what should be a powerful third line of land defence. The right of every man to defend his home is practically denied by a refusal to provide willing and capable soldiers with the uniform which would distinguish them from freebooters. "And Europe," adds Colonel Ford, "is an armed camp."

COAL FIRE IN BOMBAY.

A serious fire was averted in Bombay last night by the prompt action of the Bombay Fire Brigade, which arrived at Wari Bunder at half past eight, within a few minutes of the alarm and extinguished a fire, which had a complete hold on one of the numerous sheds, where coal is stored. The fire might have been disastrous as near the fire shed there stand several dozen sheds on the Improvement Trust land, recently purchased from the late Mr. Jalbhoy Sett, where timber, is stored, while behind them is a row of sheds containing coal and hay. These inflammable materials were saved, mainly because there was no breeze at the time.

The godown to which the fire was confined (a bamboo and wooden structure) belonged to one Gulamhusein Abo Muraj, who had stored coal to the value of about Rs. 7,000 in it. The other two compartments of the shed were empty coal having being removed therefrom the previous day. The origin of the fire is not known and the damage is estimated at Rs. 7,000.

THE HISTORY OF OPAL.

An October Gem.

The jewel of October is the opal, Opalus is another form of ophthalmus, or eyestone the opal being used in former days to strengthen the eyesight. The Greeks believed is possessed the power of bestowing second sight to those under its influence provided they did not use the power for selfish ends. By its misuse they became unlucky in love, disappointment and misfortune dogging their footsteps. The theory was started that for occult reasons the opal was unlucky, or that it brought ill-luck to its possessor, and succeeding generations have inherited the distrust that was thus aroused.

The idea that opals were unlucky is thought by many to be on account of the unfortunate part Sir Walter Scott assigned to it in his "Anne of Geierstein." But that gem must have appealed to so great a lover of beauty in animate and inanimate nature as Sir Walter, and it must have been far indeed from his thought to engender superstition by giving a bad name to a marvellous example of creating energy.

The opal is also associated with misfortnne by Russians of both sexes, who, should they chance to see an opal amongst the goods displayed for purchase will buy nothing more that day, and it is a curious fact that the Japanese, being under the sign that this stone belongs to, should be the nation to bring such ill-luck to the Russians during the disastrous war between these two countries.

ROMAN SUSPERSTITION.

The Romans of old loved the opal so well that they bestowed upon it the name of "lovely youth." It never occurred to them that it was a gem which carried ill-luck to its possessor. Far otherwise? Lucky, indeed, did that Roman esteem himself who was the owner of an opal that filled his neighbour with envy.

In the Middle Ages there were not wanting men who shared the Romans' weakness, for opals did not lose their popularity as time went on. Each century brought its own joys and sorrows, luck and ill-luck, to the human race: and each age brought its fashions in jewellery as in clothing, but the opal remained high in favour and entered largely into the abornment of both sexes. Its frangibility was well known, but this was regarded not as a failing so much as a special claim on the care of all who handled it.

Alone among jewels the opal defies the ingenuity of the imitator. It owes its charm not so much to its own intrinsic merits as to the splendour of the rays of light that it reflects. It is the embodiment of the characteristics of many gems of "purest ray serene," it is the chameleon of stones. Pliny, writing eighteen hundred and nineteen years ago remarked that in "displays at once the piercing fire of carbuncles, the purple brilliancy of amethysts and the sea-green of emeralds, the whole blended together and refulgent with a brightness that is quite incredible." Unlike other gems, the opal is a stone with a temper The diamond rises superior to climate, as also does the ruby, the emerald, and the sapphire; but the opal has an organization so delicate that it losses colour when exposed to severe Sold, and becomes dull under the influence of moisture. But when warmed by the rays of a sun, or even by the temperature of the hand it recovers its good humour resumes its exquisites brilliancy and dazzles the eye by its emulation in miniature of the rainbow. Its texture is not adamantine like that of the diamond, and it is as little adapted for rough usage as is the hand of a gentlewoman. Prejudice dies hard, but with regard to the opal it is on the wane, and the day is probably not distant where the gem will no longer be regarded with superstition, but will be recognised as a thing of beauty."

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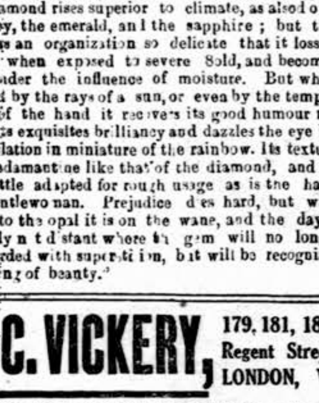
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TRAVELLING REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

The following messages, which appeared in the Australian papers to hand yesterday morning, are later than those which came by the English mail:—

Turco-Italian War.

CAPTURE OF TRIPOLI CITY.

Malta, Oct. 9.

The Italians, after landing in Tripoli City, marched through utterly silent streets to the forts, where they blew up the ammunition stores and the powder magazines. During the bombardment 280 shells were fired. One of these fell upon the roof of a house and demolished the building, in addition to killing four persons. A shell that exploded beyond the fort radius killed nine native Jews.

An eye-witness declares that the bombardment was unworthy of the name. The first day's shells killed 11 persons, wounded 20 others, and damaged many houses, while the second day's caused no damage. This witness confirms the reports that serious dissensions have arisen between the Turks and the Arabs. It is believed, he says, that the Turkish transport Derna was sunk by the action of her own crew in opening a valve on board.

Groups of Turkish soldiers, as well as Arabs, are returning to Tripoli and surrendering to the Italians. It is expected that 20,000 persons who fled from Tripoli and are now starving will return to the country.

The refugees here are forwarding a memorial to Great Britain asking her to secure for them compensation for the loss they have sustained in consequence of the war.

Professor Artbauer, an Austrian scientist in Tripoli, declares that if Italy is content with the occupation of Tripoli her mission is at an end, but if she seeks to subdue the hinterland she will be engaged in the conflict for years.

Constantinople, Oct. 9.

Details of the skirmish at the Turkish port of San Giovanni show that two Italian warships searched the Austrian steamer Esterhazy and a Turkish sailing vessel. The Turkish forts fired upon and sank an Italian gig containing an officer and five bluejackets, whereupon the warships bombarded the town. A Government building was slightly damaged, and one soldier was wounded. The funnel and mast of an Italian torpedoer was destroyed by the Turkish fire.

London, Oct. 9.

Lord Avebury, in a letter to the "Times," advocates the reference of the Turco-Italian dispute to the International Arbitration Court at The Hague. Italy's precedent will, he asserts, throw the cause of peace back for 100 years unless the neutral States insist upon resort to arbitration.

Official journals in Italy, while recognising the anxiety of the Powers to see the conflict cease, warn the public that the time is not ripe for intervention They will, they state, welcome intervention when the Turks in Tripoli are completely overcome. A full agreement, they add, exists between Italy and the other Powers on the subject.

Portuguese Royalists Routed.

WARNING TO CONSPIRATORS.

Lisbon, Oct. 9.

At Vinhaes yesterday the Republican troops, after sustaining the monarchists' fire for an hour, occupied the town and chased the monarchists across the border into Spain. Two of the pursuers were wounded in the conflict.

There is still a small concentration of monarchists at Sal-Guivios, and guerilla operations are in progress in the Vianna da Castello district.

The Government has protested to Spain against the violation of the frontier.

The Premier stated to an interviewer yesterday that the invasion had failed because the army was faithful to the Republic. Hitherto to the monarchists had been treated with forbearance but henceforth severe measures would be adopted with regard to them. The Government is asking the President to summon the Cortes to provide means for the rapid trail of monarchist conspirators.

It is stated that the monarchists withdrew from Portugal because they were disheartened by the failure of the Oporto plot.

Large forces of Republicans have occupied Braganza and Chaves.

Vienna, Oct. 9.

Dom Miguel, the Portuguese Pretender, stated to a Press representative here on Saturday that the Cortes would have to choose between him and ex-King Manuel. His sons had, he said, joined the monarchists troops in Portugal, and the prospecte of the restoration of the monarchy were favourabl owing to the republicans being in bad odour with the people.

Constantinople, Oct. 8.

Though the Italian accounts state that the inhabitants of Tripoli suffered little during the bombardment. Tripolitan authorities report that very many houses were destroyed and a great number of inhabitants, including several women and children, were killed by the shells of the Italian warships.

Some of the late Turkish garrison of Tripoli have encamped on hills overlooking the town, and distant from it about five miles.

Rome, October 7.

The official Italian report from Tripoli states that after Italian sailors landed at the Sultanaich fort a number of Arabs belonging to the neighbourhood proceeded to the flagship and tendered their submission.

The German Consul-General then asked the Italian Admiral to assume the control of public order, the Turks having abandoned the town. A further detachment of bluejackets, with guns and mitrailleuses, was landed, and the occupation was completed without incident. The Sultanaich fort has been garrisoned. Admiral Favarelli spared the Governor's Palace in the bombardment, and it is uninjured. Foreigners or resident Italians buried the Turkish dead with militard honours. They conveyed 20 badly wounded men to the fleet hospital. The Turkish themselves removed the less seriously injured.

The Turks in the fleet hospital declare that resistance was impossible owing to the Turkish inferiority in numbers and in the equipment of the troops.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

London, Oct. 9.

At Bradford yesterday Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Organising Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Men, addressing a meeting representing all the railway worker's unions, said that Mr. Winston Churchill's recent statement meant either that the railways should be nationalised or that the question of railway men's wages should be dealt with by a committee of the House of Commons. Either alternative would mean relinquishing the power to strike—a weapon that he (Mr. Thomas) would never agree to let go. If the Midland Railway Company did not cease the victimisation of members of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Men the latter would declare an immediate general strike.

The annual conference of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Men on Saturday carried a resolution regretting that the railway men on the Great Northern (Ireland), Midland, and Great Western lines had failed to respond to the call for a general strike, thus causing the failure of the action taken against the employer, and also the victimisation of the loyal members of the Society. The conference deprecated unauthorised strikes.

HOME RULE.

London, Oct. 9.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., addressing a meeting at Dublin yesterday, said that the forthcoming Home Rule Bill would be at least as good as Mr. Parnell's Bill of 1886, and perhaps it would be better. He demanded to know why Sir Edward Carson, M.P., should be permitted to tour the country preaching treason, whereas in the old days Nationalists were arrested for delivering speeches.

BRITAIN'S DEFENCES.

London, October 9.

Lord Roberts publishes an appeal to the nation to consider seriously the questions a social reform, imperial unity, and defence, all of which are interwoven. Curnavy is, he asserts, rapidly being approached in size by other navies, while our army is quite unfitted to meet the demands that may be made upon it at any moment.

INDIAN RISING IN MEXICO.

Vancouver, Oct. 7.

The presidential campaign of General Madero in Mexico has been followed by a renewal of insurrectionary activity, chiefly in the south.

At Chiapa, in the south-west, the federal troops have fought an action with insurgent Indians in which the latter left 25 dead on the field.

At Vera Cruz, the chief port on the Gulf of Mexico, another insurrection has broken out. At Pueblo de los Angelos, between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, insurgents and Government troops met in a skirmish, in which a few men were killed on both sides.

GOVERNMENT AND TRADE UNIONS.

London, Oct. 8.

The General Federation of Trades Unions has issued a circular which declares that hostility to trade unions is being manufactured by interested parties, who are successfully invoking Government and to defeat the workers.

The circular ridicules the Conciliation Boards, and declares that if State interference be permitted it will be difficult to stem the tide of capitalistic tendencies. Much of the recent disorder during the railway strike was the outcome of inconsiderate action by the Government, which was flurried by unscrupulous politicians. The Government now contemplates a dangerous enlargement of its functions, and every trades union is therefore urged to send a protest to the Cabinet.

MINERS' GRIEVANCES.

LONDON, Oct. 7.

The British Miners' Federation Congress at Southport, which has been considering the questions of abolishing the three-shift system and demanding an increase in the minimum wage yesterday resolved to secure a minimum wage for miners in all districts, irrespective of whether the men are working in abnormal or ordinary places.

The Congress has issued instructions to all district union authorities to interview mine owners and report their answers to the demand by November 14.

AMERICAN STRIKE RIOTS.

Vancouver, Oct. 7.

The riots of employees of the Harriman railways on strike in the United States continue. The disturbances have been most serious at New Orleans, where a deputy-marshal (police officer) and eight strike-breakers have been severely wounded and one strike rioter fatally wounded.

DUBLIN STRIKE SETTLED.

London, Oct. 7.

The strike among employers in the timber trade at Dublin, which was signalised by sharp rioting, is now settled. The employers have agreed to reinstate all the strikers, except those who were guilty of acts of direct violence during the strike.

OUR BIG GUNS.

Development of a New Industry.

The British public are apt to associate the main industries of Coventry, and its abnormal growth in houses and population, almost exclusively with the motor and cycle trades; but there has come into its commercial life of late years another industry not less important than either of the older ones. The city has the distinction of being the one place in the Midland counties were large ordnance is manufactured. Between 3,000 and 4,000 men are employed, and for a long time past it has been found necessary to work a good deal of overtime and night-shifts as well.

The Coventry Ordnance Works (Limited) was formed in 1905, and is closely allied with Messrs' Cammell, Laird, and Co. (Limited), Birkenhead; Messrs. John Brown and Co. (Limited), Sheffield and Clydebank; and the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (Limited), Glasgow, Prior to the formation of the Company the works were owned by the firm of Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co. (Limited), and were mainly used for the manufacture of Army vehicles; but subsequent to the company coming into existence the work has been successfully extended to include the manufacture of small guns, etc., for Army use, garrison mountings, the complete equipment of Horse and Field Artillery, the manufacture of small naval guns and mountings the medium calibre guns and mountings for both Army and Navy, and, finally, for the manufacture of the largest guns now in use, and of the hydraulic mountings for those guns, as fitted in the latest battleships now under construction.

ENORMOUS NEW PLANT.

The rapid extension of the business has necessitated continuous enlargement and addition to the works at Coventry, and the installation of an enormous amount of new plant, which is thus of the most modern type, and has also brought into existence three separate detached establishments at Scotstoun, near Glasgow; at Cliffe, on the Thames; and at Frieston, on the Lincolnshire coast.

The works, as stated, first engaged in the making of Army transport vehicles, and when in 1904 the rearmament of the Horse and Field Artillery was decided upon, no firm received a larger contract for such equipment then that entrusted to Coventry. Since that time regular orders have been received from the War Office, and at the present moment a large order for 4.5in. Howitzer batteries, to the company's own design, has just been completed.

As regards ordnance, the company have for some years been making small and medium calibre guns, such as 12-pounder 4in, and 6in, for the Government, and a large number of guns of these sizes are at present under manufacture. In addition, guns of this nature, with their three mountings, have been made for the Chilian Government, and others are in course of manufacture for various Colonial and foreign Governments.

As regards the heavier natures of guns, the first 12in. guns made by the company for the British Government were delivered early last year, and were found to be thoroughly satisfactory, and consequently orders have been received for a number of 13·5in. guns, which are now in process of manufacture, one already having been delivered and others nearing completion. In the works, also, is done a considerable amount of work in relining the heavier kinds of guns, i. e, 12in. and 9.2in, for the Government.

IMPROVED MOUNTINGS.

Two years ago the Coventry Ordnance Works were entrusted, for the first time, with the manufacture of the largest hydraulic mountings. This was the order for the five 13.5in. turrets for the battleship Conqueror, under construction at the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. W. Beardmore and Co., at Dalmuir, on the Clyde, and included, in addition to the turntables and mountings, the hydraulic pumping engines, and all the magazine and shell-room fittings. The design of these mountings was drawn up at Coventry, and embraces many improvements on former practice. The work on these mountings is practically completed, and they are now being assembled in the Scotstoun works, in the large gun-pits, preparatory to final trial and despatch to the ship.

A year ago a further similar order was received from the Admiralty for the 13.5in. hydraulic gun-mountings and turrets of the battleship Ajax, which is being constructed at yard of Messrs. Scott, at Greenock, and the work on these is now well advanced.

It has been said that the period of construction of a battleship is dependent upon the time in which the armament can be made and delivered, and also that the number of large armoured ships that could be built at one time in this country is limited, because the number of heavy guns and hydraulic mountings that can be manufactured at the same time is restricted, and incapable of any sudden expansion. This is undoubtedly true, and it must be a satisfaction to all who are interested in the supremacy of the British Navy to know that Coventry can turn out work at such a rapid rate, both as regards guns and mountings. It could produce the armament for three large ships a year, each to be completed within two years, and with comparatively small and easily-made additions to plant this output could quickly be considerably increased; so that taking the known capacity of the other firms engaged in this work there is no doubt that a far greater number of large-armoured vessels than could conceivably be required can be completed by Great Britain each year.

BID FOR WORLD'S SHIP TRADE.

Huge American Scheme.

America is looking two years ahead, and a company has already been formed to secure the special shipping trade which the opening of the Panama Canal will inevitably bring. The proposal is to form a new line of steamers to link up the ports on either coast with a continuous service, and the new company, which bears the sonorous title of the Atlantic and Pacific Transport Company of New Jersey, has an authorised capital of some £3,000,000.

The new venture is reported, says the "Standard", to be due to direct governmental suggestion. Three years ago the Government says that unless a fleet of American ships were built to compete for the very extensive traffic which the canal would invite, the other nations would secure, at the expense of the United States, an almost unchallenged enjoyment of the benefits of the costliest undertaking of its kind in the world. Mr. Bernard N. Baker, a former president of the Atlantic Transport Line, and one of the best known shipping-leaders in the States, was, therefore, called in to confer with General Luke E. Wright, then Secretary of War, in 1983. It was pointed out that the trade benefits assured by the Panama Canal, at that time five years from completion, were not claiming the attention of American business men. The hint was enough, and Mr. Baker set out immediately on a tour of Panama and the Pacific ports. His report was sent in to the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals. His investigations revealed a curious state of affairs. He alleged that the transcontinental railway pool had been paying 1,000,000dols. (about £200,000) a year to the Panama Railway Company to suppress water competition by way of Panama. One means of obtaining this virtual blockade, he stated, was the care taken by the company not to build its line to deep water. Further inspection was followed by the formulation of plans by Mr. Baker, at the request of the War Secretary, to secure for the country the full commercial use of the waterway as soon as it was ready for traffic. That, briefly, is the history behind the formation of the new company.

THE SHIPPERS' CHANCES.

How great are the opportunities for enterprising shipping lines in this direction can readily be realised. The traffic from coast to coast two years ago was about 3,000,000 tons, and it was even then leaping up yearly at the rate of 10 per cent. That means that two years hence, if the increase continues as it has done up to the present the traffic awaiting transport by water will be at least 4,200,000 tons a year—a commercial prize of no mean value. The lower cost of water-carriage will obviously transfer by far the greater proportion, if not all, of this trade from the railways to the canal, and this by no means represents the vast bulk of traffic which will fall into the hands of the shipper.

Additional incentive has been lent to the project by the chance which is offered of getting the contract for the ocean mail services between New York and Colon, New Orleans and Colon, San Francisco and Panama, and Seattle and Panama—services which extend almost along the whole of the United States extensive seaboard. The promoters of the company which will have its headquarters at Baltimore, propose to set up these services as well as extended inter-coastal services through the Panama Canal. The five gentlemen at the head of the company are Messrs. B. N. Baker, James S. Whiteley (former vice-president of the Atlantic Transport Line), C. G. Helm (former treasurer of the line), T. B. Harrison (former secretary of the line), and Adrian H. Bools, of Washington, at one time one of the managers of the Wilson Line Offices in Boston. The Atlantic Transport Line, it may be explained, is now one of the services operated by the International Mercantile Marine.

Fifteen steamers, with a speed of sixteen knots, are to be put on the stocks, and they will, in all probability, be constructed in America. They will be of one pattern, and the company asserts that in comfort and luxury they will equal the best products of the European shipyards. Special apparatus will be installed to keep the temperature of the ships even throughout the voyages. "A passenger may sail from New York to San Francisco or Seattle," it is stated, "in a room which he can keep at any temperature he desires." The discomforts of passing from a temperate to a tropical climate will thus be avoided, for a passenger sailing from New York or New Orleans or intermediate ports to San Francisco, Los Angeles, or Seattle would occupy quarters in which he could himself regulate the temperature throughout the journey. The cost of the trip will be about two-thirds that of the railway journey if all the expenses are taken into account.

Complete trips from the ports of the Pacific to those of the Atlantic, through the Panama Canal, will be maintained weekly the whole year round, and it is expected that this will bring a large cargo trade, as the service will make possible the carrying of full return cargoes without rehandling on the way. A large tourist business is anticipated during the San Francisco Exposition, which will celebrate the opening of the canal while the promoters hope to secure the great traffic at the Panama and Colon ends of the canal. This trade consists of transhipments to and from the Central American markets, which are to be served by the company's barges, and transhipments to and from the canal in connection with foreign ships from all parts of the world.

TWENTY-SEVEN MILLION POUNDS OF TRADE.

Within a comparatively short distance of Colon and Balboa there is a population of 14,000,000 whose trade amounts to some £27,000,000—mostly with countries other than the United States. Of this less than £2,000,000 was brought from, and less than £4,000,000 was shipped to, the United States last year. Now an effort is to be made to capture this expanding trade. Provision for the handling of transhipment traffic by the building of large piers and warehouses along the canal by the Government has already been sanctioned, and a system of sea-going barges to work up and down the coasts of the nearer South American States, connecting with the main services at either end of the canal, is to be organised by the company. The barges are to be of light draught in order to be navigable in the numerous shoal bays, rivers, and roadsteads on these coastlines. The project is truly ambitious." It is the purpose of this line," the company declares, "to develop the entire domestic commerce of the country by way of the Panama Canal as fully as it may be done by modern water transportation." Those who know the facts will agree with the expressed belief, with which the statement concludes, that this is "one of the greatest opportunities of the century."

"The two or three lines that are now engaged in the Atlantic and Pacific interchange of freight by the Isthmus route have been prospering during the last few years," to quote Mr. Baker. "Other countries—Great Britain, through the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company especially, and Japan—are preparing to make use of the Panama Canal on its opening for the cultivation of the South Pacific trade. We shall have, under our coastwise laws, the interchange of commerce along the shores of the United States to ourselves. Nothing has been done so far in relation to canal tolls. It is only fair, I consider, that the American people should get some dividend on their investments, and there is nothing in the treaty to prevent a charge on foreign ships and freedom for American ships." Mr. Baker added that he expected two or three other companies would compete with them for the ocean mail service contracts. "We shall carry freight to and from the transhipping port of Balboa, in the Pacific the harbour works of which are well under way," he proceeded. "It is destined to become one of the greatest centres of cargo transfer and distribution in the world." In addition to the freight services, he expected to secure a part of the emigrant transportation business from the north to the Californian coast. Through its proposed terminals at New Orleans, moreover, the company will be in touch with 16,000 miles of navigable inland waters that reach the cities and towns of the Mississippi Valley. An earnest of the Government's determination to develop to the utmost the commercial possibilities of the canal, it may be added, is contained in the decision of the Postmaster-General not to award the contract for the ocean mail services to any bidder who shall be engaged in any competitive transportation business by rail.

MR. E. H. S. CLARKE for many years Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, will retire from the service this cold weather. The Secretary of State has sanctioned grant, with an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum in recognition of his meritorious service.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A WARNING CONCERNING HATS.

Although the new Tyrolean beaver hat, which is being worn in all shapes and colours both in town and country, is counted the smartest and most fashionable novelty of the moment says a correspondent in mail week, care should be taken, when buying this class of millinery, to ensure getting the original article that, unlike the imitations, does not lose its gloss and become shabby after a few weeks' wear. One important firm is just now specialising in Tyrolean beaver hats that are really to be relied upon. These are both cheap and becoming, and are to be had in every imaginable shade in a pretty turned-up shape that can be worn with or without trimming, and can be bent to suit all faces. These hats are obtainable in three different sizes and shapes, and are quite the most becoming millinery of the moment.

FOR TRIMMING AT HOME.

Such hats are very serviceable and charming for girls and young ladies alike, and they can be easily trimmed at home. All that is required is the addition of a feather mount, or one of those large ribbon bow-mounts or a made cabochon of chenille, feather, or the new wool trimming, which are to be bought all ready-made. A delightful Tyrolean beaver of a dull shade of cerise looks charming with a wreath of upstanding small black wings, while a mole-coloured hat of this description looks extremely chic, trimmed with a rose-colour velvet rosette for everyday usage the same hat being transformed for motor wear by the addition of a thin chiffon veil of mole colour lined with rose-coloured chiffon which is the latest fad of fashion.

A PORTABLE WEIGHING MACHINE—FOR TESTING ONE'S WEIGHT.

Women who are anxious to avoid all the ill-effects of obesity will hail with delight a new portable weighing machine which has the great recommendation of being no bigger and costing no more than ordinary kitchen scales. The clear little invention is easily worked and requires no weights. In shape it resembles a small foot-stool and all one has to do is to stand on top and see one's weight recorded in a mirror. This machine is made to fit into a little packing case that can be easily carried about, and in all only measures 8in. by 8 1-2 in. It may take the place of ordinary household scales, and be used for weighing parcels, food etc., as well as for recording personal weight. It is invaluable for use in the nursery, the bedroom—or gymnasium—and can be most thoroughly recommended. A pamphlet containing full particulars will be sent by the makers, to all who care to apply for the same.

TO PREVENT FURS SOILING COLLAR-BANDS.

The new dog-collars made of strands of tiny metal beads finished with ornamental supports are a novelty certain to become popular now that furs have arrived. For collars, which can be had in gold and silver, pale blue and silver, jet, or any two shades of steel beads, are not only very decorative, but they also protect lace collar bands from soiling by contact with dark furs. These dog-collars are the latest fed of fashion in Paris; they are worn in the evening as well as in the daytime, and are by no means expensive. Made of imitation seed pearls, they look very well for evening wear, while a deep sapphire collar proves charming when worn with an evening gown of the fashionable blue. A peacock effect can be achieved by alternate rows of emerald green and blue beads, which give a very smart and up-to-date appearance.

THE NEWEST EVENING SHOES.

The newest evening shoes are those that lace up at one side. This is an innovation that has the effect of making the feet appear very much smaller than the old-fashioned front lacing did, a fact which will be sure to appeal to every woman. These novelties can be had in any coloured satin, and they are richly embroidered with beads up the front. The side lacing is of tinsel ribbon, tied outside the shoe with a smart little bow with beaded ends. Particularly chic are shoes of this description made of white satin embroidered in gold beads, tied with a gold bow, and adorned with gold heels.

NEW MUSQUASH COATS.

Musquash is first in fashion for winter furs this season, and all the leading furriers are competing with one another, both as regards price and style, in coats of this class. As several inquiries have come to hand asking for particulars of reliable fur coats of this description, special attention has been devoted to the musquash coats that are to be seen just now at the leading furriers in London. One firm is specialising in a thoroughly serviceable and highly artistic coat that is made full length, with one of the new deep collars. This is being sold at a marvellously low price, and can be copied in seal coney at about half the cost of musquash; but, as every one knows, the former fur wears about three or four times as long as the latter, and is infinitely smarter and more serviceable.

A SPECIALIST IN INEXPENSIVE SUITS.

It is a profitable thing to learn of a tailor who specialises in reasonably-priced coats and skirts that are well cut and made after the very latest Parisian models. A new shop has lately opened in the West End to meet this long-felt want, and some first-class work is now being turned out at prices that really do compete with the ordinary ready-made costumes, which so seldom possess any style, and which fail so lamentably where skirts are concerned. A charming model suitable for a young lady's wear, turned out at this establishment, is of dark blue coating relieved with scarlet bands that are subdued by the addition of open-work black braid. Black and crimson-shaded buttons further ornament this extremely smart costume.

"GIRL WITH RED HAIR."

An Artist's Claim.

A somewhat curious case was heard by his honour Judge Woodfall at Westminster County Court, in mail week. When Mr. Withers Lee, an artist, of Addison-road, Kensington: brought an action against Mr. J. Whitworth, picture dealer, of Davies-street, Berkeley-square, in respect of a picture claiming for its return, value, £40.

Mr. E. F. Lever, for the plaintiff, said the subject of the picture in respect of which the claim was made was a girl with red hair. Plaintiff was an artist of considerable capacity, and painted pictures in the style of the old masters, and the defendant was a picture dealer. There had been a good many transactions between the parties.

Plaintiff painted a number of pictures, and was being paid considerable sums of money in respect of them. The transactions resulted in a debt due to the plaintiff of £492. Before the present action was brought plaintiff assigned the debt to Count Bruneli, who brought an action in the High Court as assignee of the debt in the early part of the present year. The action was withdrawn on certain terms—the payment of £12 and the return of the picture of the girl with red hair.

Plaintiff gave evidence bearing out counsel's statements.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cannot (for the defence) plaintiff admitted that the matter of the £40 picture was included in the sums assigned to Count Brunelli.

A picture was produced in court, and Mr. Cannot asked plaintiff if turpentine was applied would he be surprised to find it was the picture of the girl with red hair?

Plaintiff said he did not think it would be found to be that picture.

Mr. Cannot said that the action brought by Count Brunelli was settled. If any one had reason to complain it was Count Brunelli. He submitted that the action being compromised, plaintiff had no possible claim.

His Honour said the picture was the defendant's property todo what he liked with. If anybody had ground for complaint—although he did not say anybody had—it was Count Brunelli. He gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette L

HYGIENIC HINTS.

Heat and Its Results.

"Exposure to the direct heat of the sun or to high temperatures in the shade may induce heat exhaustion, ardent fever, or other evils of a more insidious character, by injuring the nervous system, increasing irritability, depressing vital energy and affecting the vital organs, especially the liver, which is already overtaxed by eliminating waste products."

These words are taken from Sir Joseph Fayrer's well-known book on the Preservation of Health in India. It is worth nothing that that distinguished authority also draws special attention to the fact that the direct action of the sun often results in permanent injury to the nervous system. In considering the question of diet, which is of supreme importance in these conditions, Sir Joseph Fayrer has written, "As a general rule, people eat too much in India—more than they can assimilate, or is needed for the nutrition."

The consequences of this are, as he points out, derangements of digestion and bowel complaints of various sorts, etc. To avoid them is the task to which the wise man always applies himself, by endeavouring to select such articles of food as are easy of digestion.

THE FOOD AFTER HEAT STROKE.

Supreme among such articles, stands Sanatogen, which is every day acquiring a greater vogue. The reason for the favour it enjoys is that it is being more and more recognised that it keeps the body, as a whole and each individual part and organ, at the highest degree of efficiency, while it has such an invigorating effect on the nervous system that those who take it never feel languid or depressed, but are always in the best possible condition for their work. The result is that they never feel the need of alcoholic stimulants or pick-me-ups. The advantage of this cannot be over-estimated, for, as one of the greatest medical authorities on Indian life has written: "Great moderation, if not total abstention from alcoholic stimulants, except when they are prescribed by the physician, certainly increases the chances of living and thriving in India."

The same is true with regard to Sanatogen's power of preventing the use of those well-known drugs which may, and often do, lead to the wrecking of the nervous system and the ruin of the unfortunate victim's life.

Sanatogen's exceptional action in these respects is due to its remarkable composition. It consists of the body-building part of the purest cow's milk chemically combined with organic phosphorus in the form in which that important element is found in the nervous system. The result is that Sanatogen exercises the most powerful and salutary influence over the nervous system and the blood, and, through them, it affects every other part of the body, for it must always be remembered that it is through the blood every part of the body is nourished.

Not the least of the particular advantages of Sanatogen is that it is digested with far greater ease than, practically, any other food. It thus imposes no strain at all on the digestion, so that the weakest people can take it without suffering any ill-effects. This makes it notably valuable in hot countries like India, for, as a distinguished army officer has said, in words which have become historical. "A stomach is only three-quarters of a stomach in India." It is a fact which experience has ratified that those who habitually take Sanatogen rarely or never suffer from any of the digestive disabilities which constantly disable their friends, for Sanatogen has the power of helping the digestion of any other food which may be taken with it.

AN EDITOR'S PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

The proprietors have received thousands of letters from all parts of the country, describing the remarkable way in which Sanatogen benefits those who are compelled to live under the depressing influence of the heat of the climate and the consequences it involves. In this connection it is interesting to refer to the following letter from Mr. Shirley Tremearne, editor of "Capital," Calcutta, who writes:—"I had a sharp attack of fever last October which brought me to a state of great weakness. During the whole period my diet was almost entirely soda, milk and Sanatogen. I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen, which I took for some time, and which not only kept me up during the attack, but afterwards restored me once more to full vigour. In fact I was better and stronger after this course of Sanatogen than before the attack. I can strongly recommend this preparation to anyone whose system has run down. It possesses all the qualities as a nerve tonic and builder up of the bodily system that are claimed for it."

Sanatogen may be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

£10 FOR A TITLE.

Nameless Waltz in "The Great Name."

Within each programme giving the cast of "The Great Name" at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, is a slip, on which is offered a prize of £10 for a title to the new waltz which is one of the features of the play.

The competition has been entered into with great zest by the playgoers, and hundreds of suggestions are being received. Soon the contest will end, and "the great name" will be given to the haunting refrain.

Mr. Charles Hawtsey (who plays the part of John Harcourt) is immensely interested in the success of the scheme. He himself is obsessed by the melody, and calls it all sorts of names, none of which are for publication, however, until the public has had its full chance. He is struck, at the same time, with the singularly inappropriate character of some of the attempts, as in the main they have no bearing on the play, players, or played.

SOME EFFORTS.

The following are some of the titles suggested for the exquisite waltz (and one must compliment Mr. Robert Stolz on his composition):—

Great Durbar	Nameless
Night Slumbers	Delights of Delilah
Hohamia	Brandy Snap
Best o' Lot (Zee)	Stop it
Tripoli	Scouts' Glide
The Quite Nice	The Haw Tree
Frankenstein	Hawstralian
"The"	"1912"
Haw-how	Obest, Stolzi
Stolz Latest	Name me
Harkhawtrey	Wish me well

So the list goes on for hundreds. There is one from Sir R. S. Baden-Powell, who would give the prize to the Boy Scouts' movement. Another suggestion comes from the mother of the first registered girl scout in honour of the great name of the movement, whose aim is to do a good turn every day.

When Mr. James Sales and his colleague come to judge the large batch they will have to solve the old, old problem of deciding what's in a name. "£10" the successful recipient of the prize will reply.

FOOTBALL IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, OCT. 23.

The Rangoon Customs Club beat the Royal Irish Rifles in the final of Walter Locke Football Competition, open to all Burma. General Herbert gave away the trophies.

General Bernardo Reyes, who recently withdrew his candidature for the Mexican Presidency, has left for New York by way of Havana, declaring that he did not wish to remain in Mexico to become a cause of embarrassment.

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STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.

PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising, as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE: This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. B. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester, writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful Clarke's Blood Mixture."—June 15, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the Family Doctor the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

BY THE WAY.

THE MAKING OF PANAMA HATS.

It is not generally known that the popular head gear known as the "Panama" hat is not made in the Republic of Panama, but in Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia, and that the material, the "toquilla" straw, is exclusively an Ecuatorian product. The city of Panama was, and is yet to some extent, a trading centre for this article, hence the name. From an article on the subject in "Peru To-day" one gathers that these hats are waterproof and sunproof, and can be "roughly handled and washed many times." But great care should be taken in the latter process, as many hatters in the north ruin these hats by excessive bleaching, acids, and stiffening glues. They should be washed in warm water with Castile soap and shaped over a form, or stuffed with cotton if no form is available, and sun-bleached only.

MATERIAL AND MANUFACTURE.

The finest grades of hats are made in Ecuador. The material used is toquilla straw, which is obtained from the leaves of a plant of the palm family (earludovica palmata). The manufacture is carried on in the homes of the weavers and taken to the wholesale dealers on certain market days. They work about six to eight hours every day, fine hats being made only in the early morning or evening hours, when there is geater humidity; while the coarser grades are woven at any time. The quality and value of the hats depends upon their weight, evenness, compactness, and colour. "They should be held up to the light to see if any accidental tears have been patched up, and their colour should be white, not bleached up, and not of yellow or greenish hue."

FANCY PRICES.

In Ecuador, where the finest hats are made, it is not uncommon for the wealthy planters to wear hats valued at one hundred sucres, about £10, and many fancy prices have been paid for specially made hats, particularly when used as gifts to princes or potentates. Until within the last few years, when these hats came into fashion, the prices they brought, outside of their district and within the tropics, were entirely out of proportion to their real value. This was due chiefly to the difficulty of getting the hats, direct and in suitable styles. During the year 1910, Peru exported 18,394 dozens of Panama hats manufacture in the country, for a total value of £119,607.

SEA-KINGS LAND.

A correspondent writes:—There is a grass-covered crumbling dune of sand on the Norfolk Coast dominating the red roofs of Sheringham. It is dusk, and in the dark stabling places of the west, the sun sinks to rest behind Blakeney—a red globe of fire in an ebon mist. West, far west to the borders of the Wash, stretches Sea-Kings Land, with its long line of helpless shore. Behind these yellow sands, the marshes, and their silver reeds, sprang a breed of admirals in the days of the Stuarts, who singed the Dutchman's beard, and purged our flag of cowardice and humiliation. Three cabin-boys they were, Sir Cloudesley Shovel, most famous of the trio—all sons of the soil, all born in the sleepy streets of Cockthorpe village—long ago when "the seamen were not gentlemen, and the gentlemen were not seamen."

BURNHAM THORPE.

Beyond the twin towers of Blakeney Church, in the shadows of the night, the writer continues, is Burnham Thorpe, where the King of Sea-Kings, Nelson, was born. Another "Ruler of the King's Navee" sprung from the shire of seamen. Heaven be praised it has not yet been vulgarised or made the haunt of rowdy trippers. The old church, where the Admiral's father was rector for many years, still reposes unflaunting in its dreamy "garden of sleep"; all round lie the yellow corn-rigs, and the stubble that teems with partridge and pheasant. To-day from Cromer to Lynn, the sea sons of Norfolk face the storms when life is in jeopardy, and in the happier halcyon days gather the finny harvest ripening in the waters that ripple over their churches and their dead, slumbering beneath the gray North Sea.

THE EXPLORATION OF THE LOUVRE.

M. Pujalet, the new Director of the Louvre, has signalised his access to office by exploring the premises entrusted to his care. Accompanied by an architect and other functionaries, he went over the whole of the huge palace, from attic to basement—a thing which had not been done before within the memory of living man. It took him ten days to accomplish his task, and he claims to have walked 357 kilometres, and to have climbed 82,724 steps. Though he did not find and lost "Monna Lisa," he found no less than seven or eight exits, unused and forgotten for half a century or so, through which any thief who knew the way might remove any treasure without much fear of detection.

HEMLOCK AS A STATE POISON.

In ancient Athens, the prisoner condemned to death was made to drink the juice obtained by the decoction of hemlock, the seeds of which were pounded in a mortar as the first step in the preparation. The poison, the "Lancet" says, in an interesting article on the subject, acted slowly. its efficacy consisting of its refrigerating power (the vis refrigeratoria, according to Pliny the Elder)—a process which spread from the lower extremities to the heart, when death ensued accompanied by spasm or convulsions, symptoms expressly noted by Plato in the case of Socrates. Its action was antagonised by wine, which was often used as an antidote, beating the patient, and so impeding its characteristic action, a result also obtained by the effort and exeitement of discussion, as was stated to Socrates by the expert in whose charge he was, so that the dose had often to be readministered to a talkative subject once or even twice.

DOUBTS DISPELLED.

Of late years some doubts have been thrown on Plato's account of the drug's action, hemlock juice (it is alleged) producing symptoms of a quite opposite kind. These doubts, however, have, our contemporary goes on to say, just been disposed of by the professor of materia medica in the Medical School of Dundee, Dr. Charles R. Marshall, who, in a note communicated to Professor Burnet, of St. Andrews, the most recent editor of the "Phaedo," maintains the soundness of Plato's narrative, the doubts referred to being, in his opinion, "unworthy of serious consideration." Although he admits that conium maculatum is somewhat peculiar in its action, and that the symptoms ensuing on its exhibition may vary with the dose, and probably with the individual, still he is decidedly of opinion that the death of Socrates was due to the said conium, and in the manner described by Plato.

CHEATING THE GALLOWS.

The whole subject of poison in antiquity as a means of State-execution or of suicide is deeply interesting, and might, the "Lancet" thinks, well inspire a special treatise at the hands of the toxicologist. Bull's blood is said to have been taken with lethal purpose and effect by Themistocles, and Phocion's great rival, Demosthenes, according to Plutarch's dramatic account, took poison in the Temple of Poseidon, graduating the dose, which he sucked from the point of a writing-quill, so that it might not take effect till he was well out of the sacred precincts, which were thus immune from desecration by self-murder committed within them. Hannibal is said to have carried in a ring the poison by which he committed suicide; but what that poison was is still a matter of controversy, as is also that employed by Demosthenes. In mediæval times, such methods of "cheating the gallows" were common enough.

CONAN DOYLE'S HERO.

Some stories concerning the late Dr. Joseph Bell, of Edinburgh, who died the other day, and who was the original of Sherlock Holmes, are being unearthed. Time was when Sherlock's identity was not a matter of common knowledge. Some ladies who had never before read a story of that kind were sitting round the fire one winter's day reading and discussing Conan Doyle's hero as though he were an actual person when they were interrupted by the entrance of a famous and favourite physician, who, in a habitual spirit of inquiry, asked what it was they were reading with so much interest. "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," they said, the story of a most entrancing individual, whom they only wished it were possible to meet with in real life. "I know the man," observed the doctor quietly, hastening away before they had time to question him. Returning shortly from seeing his patient, he came back for one brief minute to finish his story and to announce with as much modesty as might be, "I am Sherlock Holmes!"

MEN AND MATTERS.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL IN CANADA.

The Duke of Connaught is no stranger to the Dominion, having served there long ago, as a soldier, in less happy times than the present. He has seen much of the Empire, both in war and peace, during his 43 years of public service. He fought at Tel-el-Kebir and has commanded both in the Bombay Presidency and in Ireland. Later he filled the post of Inspector-General, and afterwards undertook the Mediterranean command, which he resigned under circumstances familiar to everybody. The death of King Edward VII. made him the senior member of our Royal House, and in that capacity he opened the first South African Parliament in the King's name.

RETIREMENT OF A BISHOP.

The Bishop of Barbados, whose resignation will shortly be announced, ruled the diocese of Guiana for seven years before he was translated to the island in 1900. He is sixty-seven years of age and was a vicar in two Durham parishes at home for sixteen years before the bishopric was conferred on him. He has done much for the church of England in the most English of our West Indian Colonies.

BARBADOS.

The bishopric of Barbados, which includes the spiritual administration of the Windward Islands dates from the nineteenth century, as does also the bishopric of Jamaica. Barbados itself has been a British Colony for nearly three centuries, and, unlike other West Indian islands, it has never passed even temporarily out of British hands. But once—in 1653—it declared its independence, and proclaimed its determination to mould "this little limb of the Commonwealth into a free State." But Cromwell soon saw to that.

TWO CHURCHMEN.

It is not often that Lord Halifax and Prebendary Webb-People find themselves in agreement but in mail week, they embraced each other, metaphorically speaking, over the question of Prayer-book revision. Both agreed that this was emphatically not the time to revise the Prayer-book. It seems that the opinion of Churchmen is steadily setting against revision.

MR. JAMES AUMONIER.

The late Mr. Aumonier was a man of singular modesty—not even the "Times" can give any biographical facts about him—and his work was in harmony with his character. His landscapes had a quiet charm, particularly delightful in these days of strident Impressionism. He exhibited regularly at the Academy, and once stood for an Associateship, but, being unsuccessful, could never be persuaded to try again. His best work was usually shown at a landscape exhibition organised every January by six English painters.

A NEW ASTEROID.

This has been an important year for astronomical discovery. Besides the recently observed comets, we have now to note the existence of what appears to be a small planet. The asteroid is similar to the planet Eros discovered in 1898, but is probably even nearer to the earth. The exact determination of its orbit may enable us to get a more precise estimate of the sun's distance from the earth, though a few thousand miles more or less cannot make much difference in such a vast figure.

A SCOTS PARLIAMENT.

The Home Secretary argued at Dundee in mail week, in favour of Home Rule for Scotland, and the setting-up of a Scots Parliament. But he modestly forgot to use the chief argument in favour of the project. As member for Dundee, he would have to sit in Edinburgh, and Westminster would see him no more—unless he risked another defeat in Manchester. A Scottish Parliament would at least free England of half its Cabinet Ministers; a Welsh Parliament would dispose of Mr. George; and the English Cabinet would be made up of Mr. Lewis Harcourt and Mr. John Burns—happy allies.

A DOCTOR ON HOSPITALS.

Those who heard Dr. Comyns Berkeley's brilliant sketch of the history of the Middlesex Hospital at the opening of the new session of the Medical School of that institution will hope to see it reproduced, and possibly enlarged, in more permanent form. The curious information which he has collected throws a good deal of light on eighteenth-century London and its medical convineences, or rather the lack of them; and we should like to suggest to that witty physician that he devote his spare moments to writing a general history of the London hospitals. In his hands the work should be as entertaining as it would certainly be valuable.

CHURCH FINANCE.

Lord Barnard, the chairman of the Archbishps' Committee, which has reported in favour of a weekly halfpenny levy, has lost no time in submitting the scheme to the Church Congress. Churchmen of all schools will agree with his contention that his systematic reform of voluntary Church finance has now become essential. Lord Barnard succeded to the title twenty years ago on the death of the kinsman the fourth and last Duke of Cleveland. He had previously worked for ten years as a Cherity Commissioner, thus acquiring experience which must have been of considerable value to him in his recent investigation.

LETTER TO MY SON.

It is authoritatively announced by Messrs Chapman and Hall that Miss Winifred James is the author of the book, "Letters to My Son," together with its sequel, "More Letters to My Son," which have enjoyed so wide a popularity. Miss Winifred James's earlier novels, "Patricia Baring" and "Bachelor Betty" are well known. During the present month her new book, "Letters of a Spinster will be ready at the libraries.

SIR CHARLES PRESTWOOD LUCAS.

Sir Charles Prestwood Lucas, who retired recently from the service of the Colonial Office, after having been Assistant Secretary of State for upwards of fourteen years, is a man whose modesty and reluctance to assert himself have more than any thing else prevented his reaching even higher offices in the Colonial service. When the Dominion branch was formed at the Colonial Office, as a result of the Imperial Conference of 1907, Sir Charles Lucas became its head, and in this capacity undertook the exhaustive tour of Australia and New Zealand which formed the subject of the first report on the proceedings of the new department. It was a new departure in the history of the Office that all heads of it should undertake such a tour and it is safe to say remarks the "Times." that future visitors wall owe much to the tact and enthusiasm with which Sir Charles discharged a memorable mission.

ELECTION OF LONDON'S LORD MAYOR.

The service which precedes the election of Lord Mayor of London originated in the mayoralty of John Woodcock—the year 1405. This Mayor—for the title of Lord Mayor was not known in those early times—is descried as of stern, religious character, but that description was easily earned in times like those. Under his regime raids were made in certain quarters of the City with astonishing results, especially in Billingsgate and Bishopsgate. Among the offenders brought to book were many titled personages, who acted as chaplains, among them being Sir J. Andrews, Sir W. Langpard Sir J. Benyngton, Sir Nicholas Nangyll, Sir W. Cosyn, Sir W. Derham, Sir A. Kirkley, Sir W. Eustone, Sir William Nechtone, Sir John Sele, Sir John Praynce, Sir John West, Sir Miles Tiler, Sir Roger Wattes, and Sir John Stokewood. These gentry were handed over to the ecclesiastical authorities, but the punishment inflicted was notoriously mild, if not actually remitted.

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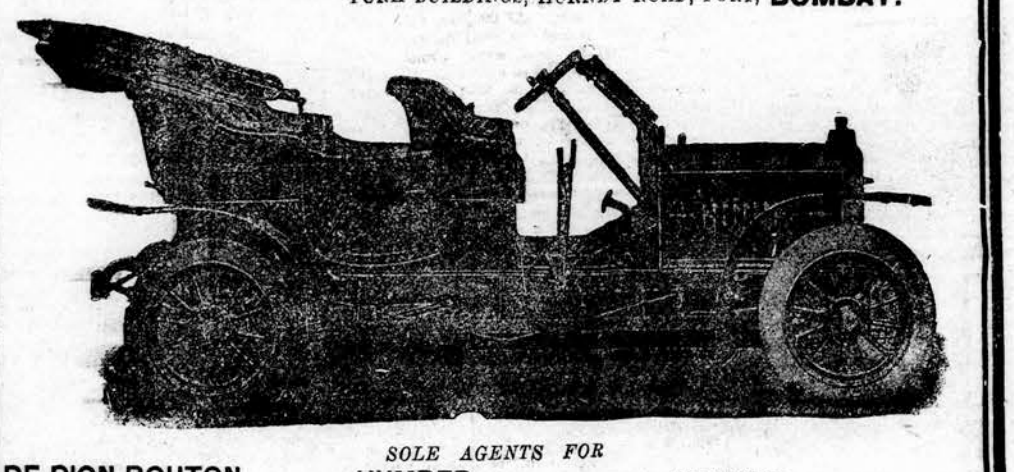

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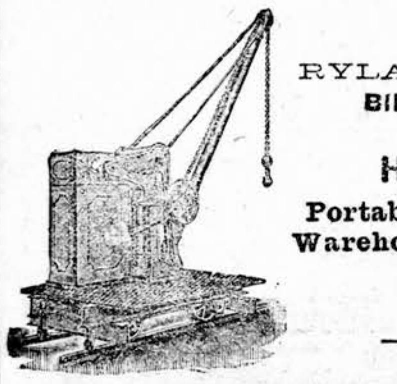

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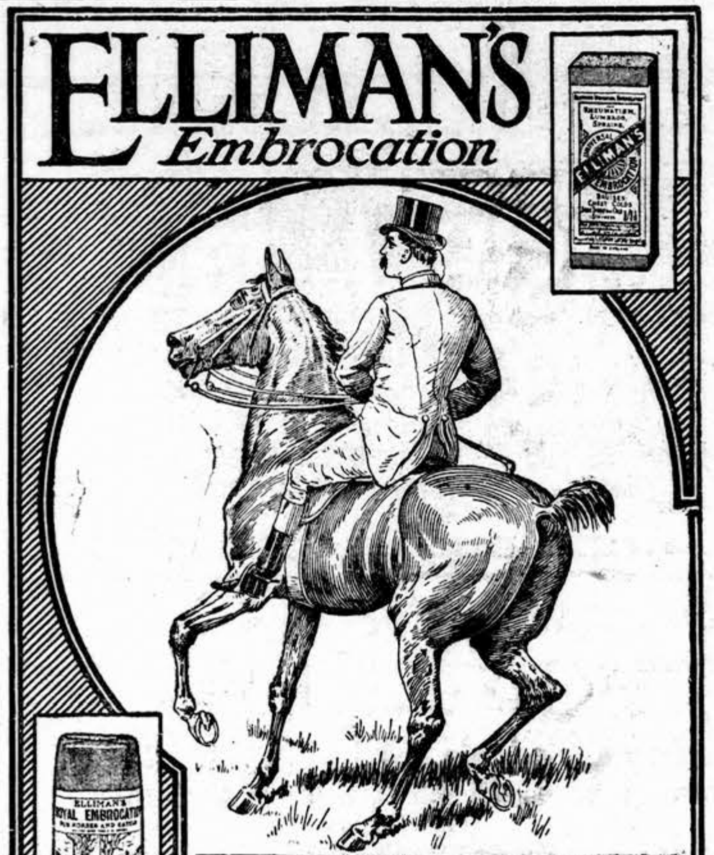

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